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Red Plebiscite in Poland; Nancy Escapes Air Raids; Byrd Sees Snow Cruiser

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 21, 1939

Russia Prepares for Polish 'Plebiscite'

MOSCOW (AP)—Propaganda was going full blast for tomorrow's "plebiscite" in the Polish western Ukraine and western White Russia, former Polish territories occupied by the Red Army after the German-Russian partition of the land.

Delegates will be elected to an assembly, which in turn will vote whether to join the Soviet State through annexation to the Ukrainian and White Russian constituent Republics of the U. S. S. R.

The result was a foregone conclusion as were Adolf Hitler's famous plebiscites.

French Fire on Planes Over Nancy

NANCY, France (AP)—Anti-aircraft guns fired at planes during an air raid alarm which lasted from 10:16 to 10:45 a. m. today, military sources disclosed.

The planes were reported flying north at high altitude. Warning sirens excited the residents of Nancy, but the alarm ended without an air attack.

Nancy is 60 miles west of Strasbourg, which is on the Rhine frontier.

LONDON (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that "two unidentified airplanes were sighted off the East Coast of England about 2 p. m. and fighter aircraft were sent up to intercept them."

Byrd Inspects Giant Snow Cruiser

CHICAGO (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was an interested spectator today as workmen put finishing touches on a giant snow cruiser, newest aid to Antarctic exploration.

The famous explorer will have the 37-ton mechanical monster aboard ship when he sails for the Antarctic next month. He said he hoped the cruiser would permit ground exploration of as much territory in a month as in all previous expeditions combined.

Endurance Fliers Head for 500-Hour Mark

MUNCIE, Ind. (AP)—Kelvin F. Baxter of Richmond and Robert A. McDaniels of Muncie are going to stay in the air in their light airplane endurance record attempt as long as the motor of their plane runs. They passed the 468-hour mark at 10:53 p. m. last night.

The fliers are more than 100 hours ahead of the old record. They insist that any record set by Wes Carroll and Clyde Schleipper at Long Beach, Calif., will be for seaplanes. Carroll and Schleipper are approximately two days ahead.

San Francisco Fair Under Court Protection

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The San Francisco World's Fair operated today under court order protecting it from suits to collect debts, now scheduled at over $4,500,000. Meantime sponsors of a second year of the exposition continued efforts to raise funds for reopening next year. [Details: Page 3.]

Lloyd George Defends Peace Parley Plan

CARNARVON, Wales (AP)—Mr. David Lloyd George told his Welsh constituents today that his advocacy of a general world settlement had been "viciously misrepresented" and further that "you can be firm at a conference as well as on the battlefield."

Britain's World War Prime Minister maintained that he was entirely consistent in declaring for "no surrender" to Germany yet simultaneously showing a willingness to attempt a conference settlement of the European war.

"Let us follow this victory by coming to a better understanding with Russia," he said. "Is it not time to accept the Russian idea of an international conference?"

Polish All-American Council Opens Drive for a New Poland

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—More than 400 delegates to an extraordinary session of the Polish All-American Council returned to their homes today pledged to campaign for the restoration of the Polish Republic.

The delegates, who claimed to represent 2,000,000 Americans of Polish ancestry, concluded a two-day meeting yesterday.

Originally established for cultural purposes, the Council now has made the relief and resurrection of Poland its primary objectives.

The council adopted resolutions to obtain contributions for Polish relief, campaign against defamation of Poland and conditions in the mother country, oppose Nazi and Communist activity in the United States and enroll non-Polish Americans in the cause of a restored Poland.

A spokesman for the Council said, "Poland will rise again. For 130 years she was wiped off the map of Europe, but the Poles lived, continued and repeatedly rebelled until they were born anew."

Poland Recognized

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo stated Oct. 20 that Argentina, upon the instructions of President Ortiz, continues to recognize the Polish Government in Paris as the national authority of the Polish state.

Wide Recognition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Poland's "rump Government" enjoys the recognition of the United States, Britain, France, Turkey, Sweden, the Vatican, Mexico and Argentina. Other nations have expressed sympathy for Poland and indicated that they will in time give diplomatic support to its fight for restoration of independence.

Czechoslovakia is following Poland's lead by actively forming a Government in exile. Former President Beneš stated officially in Paris Oct. 7 that France had agreed to the establishment of a new Czech Government.

France thus becomes the refuge and point of resistance for two nations whose territories have been taken from them by superior force.

Poland's ingenious escape from the net of extinction spread by Berlin and Moscow is an epic. Berlin sought to immobilize the Polish independence movement by forcing Rumania to intern all fleeing Polish officials, including President Ignace Moscicki.

Rumania scrupulously fulfilled the requirements of international law regarding internment. But Poland met the situation when President Moscicki resigned, and a new President, Wladislaw Raczkiewicz, assumed office in Paris.

Anthony J. D. Biddle, United States Ambassador to Paris, paid a formal call on President Raczkiewicz Oct. 2. Secretary of State Hull the same day explained that "mere seizure of territory . . . does not extinguish legal existence of the government." Count Jerzy Potocki retains full status in Washington as Polish Ambassador.

American action in this instance applies the famous "Stimson Doctrine" of non-recognition for territorial gains brought about by armed force.

Both Poland and Czecho-Slovakia are forming legions to enter the war for independence. Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, new Premier of Poland, said Oct. 2 in Paris that he hopes to raise an army of 200,000 Poles in the United States and Canada.

With regard to enlistments in the United States, such action is dampened by a section in the Neutrality Declaration adopted by the early this month.

The World At Your Fireside

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Neutrality Hits Field of Debate

Two negatives may make a positive, but they certainly don't make a debate.

This proposition was the only one proved yesterday afternoon at a scheduled radio debate between Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The scene: the Boston studios of station WAAB. The actors: three Harvard debaters, three M. I. T. debaters, one announcer. At exactly 4 o'clock in the afternoon a little red light flashed. The Harvard debaters uneasily made a few more notes on their briefs; their opponents, outwardly calm, glowered across the studio and said nothing. To the microphone stepped the announcer. In the world today, he said, no subject could be more vital than the one to be debated this afternoon. No less a proposition than "Resolved, that the national government should have the exclusive right to manufacture and sell munitions of war" was up for discussion. And the debaters were fully qualified to decide the momentous question by reason of their great intellectual accomplishments.

But the subject will not be decided until next week. As the announcer introduced Thomas J. O'Toole, the first speaker for Harvard, there was a great flurry and waving of arms. Silence. Then the listeners were treated to a program of Strauss waltzes.

Both sides had prepared to debate the negative.

Neutrality Debate Sees Thin Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The Senate wound up the third week of neutrality debate today with arguments that apparently have not changed a vote. At least, the same big majority for repeal of the arms embargo is believed to exist that existed when the debate started. As for the House—that is another matter.

Another curiosity about the Senate debate is that the most controversial speeches have not been made on the Senate floor. They have come from a simultaneous debate over the radio that has accompanied the Senate argument.

Thus Friday Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan devoted almost his whole speech to an attack on the Radio Address of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who was charged with having delivered a "gratuitous insult" to Canada and of fostering American "imperialism." And today, the talk of many Senators turned on the radio address delivered last night by Former President Hoover, who re-

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'Ham 'n' Eggs': Plan to Affect State Finances

Proposal was rejected in first test year ago—Opinion sharply divided.

Because "Ham and Eggs"—the $30-Every-Thursday plan which is being voted on in a special California election on Nov. 7—has impressive popular support, and would have immense consequences on California and national economy, The Christian Science Monitor has sent the chief of its Washington Bureau to make a thorough study of the plan. Following is the first of his articles:

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—It would be, I believe, quite impossible to make a study of the "$30-Thursday" plan on which California voters are soon to make a crucial decision, without arousing some objections of one side or the other. A great many earnest Californians, perhaps a million of them, regard the plan either as monetary, economic, and personal salvation, or as a desirable protest against the shape of things as they are.

For, it must be remembered, the cruel paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty is particularly haunting in California. People have flocked here without much means of support; it costs less to live here; and all about are the wonderful fruits of nature and the works of man. If it is not the lavish abundance of the watered soil, it is the glittering luxury of Wilshire Boulevard and Beverly Hills. In short, sitting in the sun—especially if there is a gnawing under your belt—you wonder if there isn't some way, some wonderful way, of arranging things better. So, periodically, some such plan is put to a vote.

A year ago, when the 30-Thursday project was first voted on, it came within 10 per cent of passage at a regular election when the opposition vote naturally would be out in full force. This year, as a special election, a strategic advantage is with proponents because they will vote anyway. Opponents figure that it will require a 75 to 80 per cent turnout of the electorate to defeat the plan, and the largest vote in any special election hitherto was 56 per cent on prohibition repeal in 1933. However, both sides are confident. But of these practical political factors, more later.

Effect on Churches

In this first article, before proceeding to a full explanation of the plan, it may be well to explore a phase of particular interest to all church people, and its direct effect on churches.

First of all, the plan imposes, from the moment of its adoption, with exemptions outlined below, a

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Receive Honors From Rumania

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Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Odlum Decorated

They are seen at right as the Rumanian Minister to the United States, Rady Irimescu, gives them medals from King Carol II for their cooperation in development of Rumanian aviation. Mrs. Odlum is better known as Jacquelin Cochran.

Allied Strategy: Victory at Least Cost

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—The war on the Western Front, now entering its sixth week, has produced so little spectacular progress that circles which have little comprehension of the present conflict in all of its aspects have shown some impatience that "more is not being done."

Investigation into many of the deeper phases of the war however, discloses that far-reaching things are being done and that the Allies are planning on a long-range basis so as to make victory secure with as little loss of human life as possible.

Criticisms of the present alleged slow development of the war, it must be emphasized, takes into consideration only the military aspect of things, such as attacks on military objectives and great spectacular battles. Such thinking is limited to terms of 1914.

Support of Strategy

However, today's conditions on the Western Front are, in many ways, as different as between 1870 and 1914. The extensive mechanization in the present war and the new weapons at the command of the armies make for extensive change. But it must be recalled that even during the World War there were long waiting periods between great offensives. Yet, even from a military viewpoint alone, it can be shown that the present policy of the Allies is justifying itself. And when to this is added the naval, diplomatic, and economic policies of the Allies, it is clear that any other military action would be foolish.

It should be said here that, though certain Britishers may have disagreed some weeks ago as to whether the Government meant business—because Germany was bombed with leaflets instead of more immediately explosive missiles—none today can be found who condemn the present policy in France, whether it be the highest military experts or the so-called man in the street.

Looking for a moment at the military aspect of war, there are good reasons why Generalissimo Marie Gustave Gamelin has followed a cautious policy. Even a successful attempt to close in rapidly on the Siegfried Line, according to the highest military authorities, would have left the Allies in possession of a large area, but one which was poorly consolidated and lacking the essentials of defense. Further action to take the Siegfried Line itself would have meant a tremendous loss of human lives and would have left a jagged line or series of "pickets." These, as the World War proved, would have left the Allies most vulnerable to attack.

Even supposing that the British and French troops had advanced a greater distance before the bulk of the Germans could have arrived from Poland the consequence would have been a great counter offensive under conditions unfavorable to Allies—they would be fighting on new and unknown territory—and it would probably have meant being thrown back upon the Maginot Line after having sustained heavy losses.

Cautious Policy

General Gamelin's cautious policy, on the other hand, has meant that the Allies would make gains which could be consolidated as they proceeded and, unlike 1914, it is not Germany, but the Allies, who are fighting according to plan, it is the French who are on German soil, not the Germans on Belgian or French territory.

In addition, with the sacrifice of only a few troops, the French have held important Saar economic areas and it was the German, not the French population there which felt the impact of war.

[German claims of reoccupation of French captured territory in the Saarland were modified today with admission from the German High Command that French soldiers still held German soil in the woods west of Saarbrücken.]

Among the important military results to date in favor of the Allies are that the National Socialists have lost the initiative, that they cannot any longer hope for victory through the lightning war or 'Blitzkrieg' technique. General Gamelin's tactics moreover compel the enemy to reveal his tactics and disposal of his troops. Thus the Allies may be ready for any major offensive that the Germans may attempt. In fact, it can be asserted that the Allied preparations, Joseph Stalin, and the weather conditions have stolen Herr Hitler's military thunder for the time-being.

Reference to the weather brings up the fact that it is now past the middle of October, the season when offensives are naturally

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

British Pause in War To Remember Nelson

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 21

This is Trafalgar Day and while Great Britain honors the memory of its greatest naval hero, Lord Nelson, 250,000 of its youngest men carry out his famous words, "England expects that every man will do his duty."

The estimated quarter million between the ages of 20 and 22, called up for service some weeks ago, must be registered by tonight for possible duty.

While they were signing up, wreaths were brought to the base of the tall Nelson Column in busy Trafalgar Square, commemorating Britain's victory over the French fleet off the coast of Spain exactly 134 years ago.

As England fought Napoleon then, so it fights Hitler now with the heavy movement of the war at sea, tightening a blockade of Germany while troops stand beside the French in the mud of the western front.

Intimate Message from Washington

There Will Be No Profiteering to Kill the Incipient Business Boom If the New Deal Can Prevent It—Federal Eye Is Peeled

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The New Deal is watching the present business recovery with the attentiveness of a nesting hen. It has quietly instituted what is perhaps the most carefully co-ordinated study of prices ever undertaken by this government. It is applying the experience and technique that it has learned from seeing half a dozen earlier boomlets wither on the vine.

In many ways, what is going on is one of the most dramatic stories in Washington today. It is intimately connected with the basic economic philosophy of the New Deal. This carefully nursed boom—this war-born foundling of recovery—has roused the protective mother instinct not only of the Administration but of business as well. There is a grudging co-operation between the two on rearing this waif that has been absent from the capital for a long time.

The cardinal assumption of the New Deal economists is that exorbitant prices will kill this boomlet as they believe they killed earlier recovery spurts. New Dealers do not object to price advances. They even believe some prices are too low, notably in agriculture and other regions where destructive competition exists. They want to bring about balanced prices. They believe the 1937 boom was nipped in the bud by unjustified advances of controlled commodities which priced themselves out of the market. Believing this fervently, the New Deal has quietly set up a remarkable co-ordination of price and commodity studies, making fortnightly reports and headed into the Temporary National Economic Committee but extending out into half a dozen federal departments.

Stems From President

The inspiration for this development comes from President Roosevelt. On separate occasions at press conferences he has singled out the price of steel and copper as something to watch, and he has set up a system for watching them, and dozens of other key price indices.

Readers may remember how, with the outbreak of war some prices shot up. Some imported goods like wool, hemp, mercury and chemicals could explain their advance. But not sugar, say. Consumers laid in extra stocks and some businessmen helped the advance. Now there is plenty of sugar. Yet raw sugar was quoted at 2.92 cents wholesale, Aug. 31, and 3.65 cents Sept. 20, a jump of 25 cents; on the same dates in New York, jobbers sold sugar first at $4.35 a hundredweight, and later at $6.75—an increase of 55 per cent. There was an outcry and now the price has turned down.

The New Deal took cognizance and action. It is motivated by the belief that a genuine boom and not merely an inventory boom is in progress; that domestic conditions are favorable for recovery; that the worst threat is profiteering, and that the domestic price structure can be kept balanced despite the war, by economic engineering which did not exist in 1914. Thurman Arnold voiced the sentiment recently in declaring "we keep the other fellows' war from disrupting our economy." Sweden went through the World War without price upsets, it is declared, and England is not suffering from them today.

Known as Profiteering Study

The new setup centers in the TNEC. The division is operating under Dr. Theodore Kreps, a TNEC economist, and is familiarly referred to as the "profiteering study," though a more high-sounding title like "War Material Statistics and Research Committee" will probably develop. Here are some of its ramifications: At the Justice Department, Fowler Hamilton, special assistant to the Attorney General collects consumer complaints and more important trade complaints. Don E. Montgomery, consumers counsel of AAA, does the same thing in agriculture. Saul Nelson, economist of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is in charge of new price indices of key industries like steel scrap, copper and others making fortnightly reports. At the Commerce Department, Don Humphrey is making continuing checks on plant capacity and inventories. At the Securities and Exchange Commission, Martin Taitel is keeping current records of profit figures and earnings. Secretary Ickes has just started continuing inventory studies of iron and steel-scrap supplies.

What does this all amount to?

The New Deal is keeping more careful check on prices than ever before. Take steel: One out of every $14 spent for commodities is spent for steel, and steel prices when advanced, pyramid into increases for all industry. Rightly or wrongly, the TNEC group believes there is no excuse for steel-price rises at present with 90 per cent production and reduced overhead. Mr. Roosevelt has several times referred to steel prices as the touchstone of continued recovery.

For the most part, industry has been on good behavior since the advances started. Retail prices are actually going down. But have no doubt about it. The New Deal is in earnest about this matter, and the zealous young economists are aching to use publicity if they get a chance.

Richard L. Strout

Modistes Declare War on War

PARIS, Oct. 21 (AP)—Parisian dressmakers have declared war on war, the first wartime collection of models going on parade in gray and gold salons thronged with spectators.

This opening was the first concrete result of the dressmakers' efforts to combat war conditions that threatened to destroy their business and crush their initiative.

It was the Molyneux collection of 40 new models yesterday.

A practical note was sounded throughout in dark colors, restrained lines and scarcity of trimmings. Tailored suits shown were sturdy tweeds, brown or gray mixtures with sweaters slightly brighter in contrasting colors.

Military-styled coats were on fitted lines trimmed with brass buttons and shown in "raf blue," a new navy shade. Some loose tweed coats were fur lined and went with matching suits or skirts. Full circular skirts with swing lines featured lengths just covering the knee. Air raid ensembles were launched in black with pajamas of heavy crepe and loose coats of wool. These were accompanied by colored hoods and sashes, some of a new bright blue called "alerte."

For restaurant and dinner wear, black dresses in crepe or wool, a few spangle embroidered, were shown in subdued effect with loose fur-lined coats.

Wool hostess gowns also were featured in gray or black, cut on narrow fitted lines and buttoned down the front to the ankles.

For American export trade there was a group of full skirted evening frocks in brown and violet crepes, black taffetas and satins.

Summary Of the War

Soviet Russia, unsuccessful negotiator with Turkey, broke its silence today on the Ankara Pact with a declaration in the government newspaper that Britain and France "drew Turkey into the orbit of war." The newspaper Izvestia asserted Russia itself had thwarted alleged plans to drive a wedge between the German-Russian partnership by failing to negotiate a parallel pact with Turkey.

Military Co-operation plans, in event that the obligations under the pact come into operation were completed in Allied-Turkish conferences.

The German High Command acknowledged that French soldiers remained on German soil in possession of two heights west of Saarbrücken.

In Great Britain approximately 250,000 men between the ages of 20 and 22 were registering for possible military service. French said an average of three British transports a night was arriving to swell the allied land forces.

Finland prepared to continue negotiations with Soviet Russia on the latter's demands for concessions. Its delegation planned to leave tonight for Moscow; at the same time a $9,500,000 defense loan was projected.

Six-Year Plan For Budgeting By Cities Urged

Federal project is outlined to planners of Bay State at their conference in Worcester.

The Federal Government has launched a nationwide project to help municipal officials discover how a "six-year plan" for cities can be made practical. Such a plan, scheduling capital expenditures such as investments for new schools, streets, fire engines and other equipment for several years ahead, would make it possible to plan the spending of public funds as wisely as a mother plans the spending for Junior's fall wardrobe.

A five or six-year plan on this order is technically called a "capital budget."

The Federal project, which is now well underway, was vividly described to planning officials from Massachusetts communities when Melvin E. Scheidt, technician of the National Resources Planning Board, described his job to them yesterday at their annual conference in Worcester.

Research Tour

Mr. Scheidt has just returned from an extended research tour about the country. His project embraces cities as widely scattered as Winchester, Mass.; Sacramento, Calif.; Fargo, S. D., and Nashville, Tenn.

To appreciate it, the project must be viewed against the background of actual conditions

For many months in 1933 "the offer of Federal aid for the purpose of financing public works literally went begging, due to the fact that most of the governmental units had failed to look beyond their immediate day-to-day requirement," Mr. Scheidt explains.

With some improvement, this situation still exists. Most cities don't plan their capital expenditures very far ahead. They don't know how.

To show them how, the National Resources Planning Board inaugurated this project last spring. It approached several well-governed cities and offered to study local conditions in an effort to find how a "six-year-plan" could be made practical.

The reply in most cases was: "Fine! We would like to plan our capital expenses several years ahead. But how do you do it?" Then they would tell of financial problems, tradition, departmental jealousies.

Experts Assigned

So two experts were assigned to each of seven communities, including the four already mentioned and Kalamazoo, Dallas and Spokane. Their study has resulted in adoption of a capital budget in Nashville, Tenn., and Winchester, Mass.

To take Winchester, where the townspeople seem pleased with their new system, as an example, the men began by taking an inventory of all projects desired by department heads. Then they investigated population trends and the needs of the town.

With this information at hand they carefully selected the most needed projects and drafted a six-year schedule for completing them. They discussed this with department heads, revised it and finally submitted it for adoption.

Each year the schedule will be reviewed, revised and another year added. Thus it will always be six years ahead.

The communities are finding the plan helpful in guiding their future growth so that it is orderly and logical, instead of haphazard as in the case of Topsy.

Winchester people say it is helping them to keep taxes down.

Answer to Politics

In some cities, mayors and city managers welcomed it as a "first-class answer to the log rolling tactics of political factions and neighborhood groups," Mr. Scheidt declares.

He actually found one city whose manager had deliberately set up such a plan for the sole purpose of protection against pressure groups.

If an enterprising city councilman demands a new school in his ward, it is very convenient for a mayor to be able to say, "We'd be glad to do it, but it just doesn't fit in with the "six-year plan." At least that's easier in the political world than just saying "No!"

These seven communities are "demonstration units," to show other plans how to do it. Fargo civic groups actually hired a man to help do the work in order to train him, so he could help nearby communities, Mr. Scheidt says.

Mr. Scheidt describes his job and those of his aides as "10 per cent technology and 90 per cent diplomacy." Emphasizing the fact that good government depends upon the officials who run it, he considers tact, diplomacy and a helpful spirit among his best weapons.

Kalamazoo is on the point of adopting a capital budget. The other studies are now underway. New York City's new charter provided for a similar plan.

Thus it appears that the federal project is pioneering a movement that will help make local government more orderly and business-like, and it is doing so on a nation-wide basis.

The Week in Focus: Allies' Pact With Turkey Blocks Germany's Balkan Ambitions

Battles on Diplomatic Front Overshadow Military Actions

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford

Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Score a triumph for Britain and France on the diplomatic front. On the day after Turkey's Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu returned from Moscow, with no pact in his pocket, Turkey signed a 15-year mutual assistance treaty with Britain and France.

Turkey had found the Soviet demands too high. It could not agree to close the Dardanelles to Allied warships, urge Rumania to dismantle itself, see Soviet-German hegemony in the Balkans. Rather than be Russia's Black Sea gatekeeper, it cast in its fortunes with Britain and France.

Specifically, Turkey agrees to lend assistance to the Allies if they fight in the Mediterranean as the result of aggression by any European power—that could mean Italy. Also, to fight if the Allies have to wage war in upholding their guarantees to Rumania and Greece—that could be against Germany. But Turkey is excused from waging war against Russia.

Berlin calls this the joker in the pact. Actually, the pact severs Germany's efforts to enchain Turkey with Russian help, makes a German adventure in the Balkans doubly doubtful, and is generally regarded as a rebuff to both Moscow and Berlin.

The Balkan nations find their spines stiffened, and Rome sees the treaty as a new chain tying Italy to neutrality, but rejoices that Russia is rebuffed. Berlin has replied to the pact by ratifying its Friendship Treaty with Russia, by hinting that Russia and Germany now will be driven to closer collaboration, by readying troops on the Western Front.

Stockholm Parley

Three democratic Kings of Scandinavia and the peasant President of Finland met in Stockholm this week. A grave decision faced them: How to preserve the Northern Nations' traditional neutrality and independence? Finland had just been the recipient of Russian demands; Norway, Sweden and Denmark had seen Scandinavian ships subjected to British search and German seizure.

Moral Support. These nations, without great armaments, needed moral support. They got it. As the parley opened, from across the Atlantic came messages from President Roosevelt and the heads of 20 other American Republics, expressing their support of the principles of "neutrality and order under law." A day earlier, President Roosevelt had been assured by Russia's "President" Kalinin that Moscow, in its negotiations with Finland, would recognize that Republic's 'full sovereignty."

Friday, King Gustaf, King Haakon, King Christian and President Kallio closed their conference. They had signed no military agreement, made no committments. But the four nations had reaffirmed their joint stand for neutrality, reasserted their right to trade, and had discussed how far Finland might safely go in appeasing Russia.

Finland. Apparently Finland might surrender certain small Gulf of Finland islets which guard the approaches to Soviet Leningrad but not the Aaland Islands midway between Sweden and Finland. Nor did a Finnish-Soviet military alliance seem compatible with Finnish neutrality. As the Finnish delegate, former Premier Passikivi, prepared to return to Moscow, most observers believed that Russia, warned by the moderating counsel of President Roosevelt and impressed by the evidence of Scandinavian solidarity, would not press the Finns too far.

Lithuania. Russia may stop at the Finnish gates, but it was rapidly advancing its East Baltic influence, right down to the borders of East Prussia. Three events—the arrival of a Russian military delegation at Kaunas, capital of Lithuania, reliable reports that a Soviet garrison would remain at Vilna, though the city would be handed over to Lithuania, and the dismantling by Germany of its fortifications at Memel—all pointed to Russia's Baltic advance and Germany's Baltic retreat.

War's Diary

Blue Book. Historians, seeking the origins of Europe's War of 1939, will ponder long the final report of Britain's latest Ambassador to Germany, Sir Nevile Henderson, made public this week at London. Sir Nevile, writing from his hectic Berlin experiences in the final days of peace, paints an astonishing picture of Hitler.

He emerges as a Dictator surrounded largely by "yes" men, a ruler who banished most of his moderate counsellors, a man who was influenced to take the course of war partially through propaganda created by Dr. Goebbels' own Ministry.

Sir Nevile emphasizes also that Hitler, who has been out of Germany only twice, had to rely on Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop's interpretation of the British mentality. And von Ribbentrop insisted to the end that Britain wouldn't fight.

Scotland. Germany tested Britain's home bases in the North Sea with bombers this week. A dozen or more Nazi planes raided the Rosyth naval base in the Firth of Forth. While anti-aircraft shells exploded around them and British pursuit ships took the air, the bombers damaged the cruiser Southampton, sank an admiral's barge and caused 15 fatalities.

British military observers, declaring that the Germans lost at least four planes, asserted that the high percentage of loss made the raid a failure. Other raiders attacked the Scapa Flow base in the Orkneys, where the Royal Oak was torpedoed last Saturday. The Iron Duke, Admiral Jellicoe's flagship at Jutland, now a training ship, was damaged. Results of all the raiding: inconclusive.

Air raid sirens wailed over Scotland again Friday, as "foreign" reconnaissance planes approached the coast but fled before British planes could give battle.

Meantime, while Berlin was feting the U-boat commander who sank the Royal Oak, a British court of naval inquiry was sitting at Scapa Flow, seeking to determine how a submarine could have gotten through the defenses and in a position to torpedo the battleship.

West Front. The battle line between France and Germany very nearly parallels the boundary line once more. But this is by virtue of French intention as well as by reason of the heavy German attacks launched Tuesday. On that day, six weeks of waiting was ended as seven or eight Nazi divisions, driving ahead east of the Saar River, pushed some French advanced posts out of Germany.

Paris, however, reported that a late September General Staff conference had decided to substitute defensive for offensive tactics, since Poland no longer could be assisted. Hence, the French had maintained only a thin line of outposts, and it was these the Germans drove through, only to be repulsed when they reached the prepared French positions at the border.

Berlin, perhaps still hoping to effect a peace with France, has not tried to push into French territory. Meanwhile, General Mud—that foe of tank and motorized advance—has arrived at the front. Rain, falling heavily, increased French hopes for a stalemate extending through the winter.

Berlin has liquidated the war on the Polish front by formally annexing some 23,000 square miles of territory that it lost through the Treaty of Versailles. The annexation included the Polish Provinces of Pomorze, Pommerellen and Polish Upper Silesia.

Order in the Orient?

American sympathy in the Far East lies with China. That has been evident throughout the two years of unequal warfare. It was made more than clear the other day, however, when Ambassador Grew bluntly told the Japanese in a Tokyo address that Uncle Sam had no intention of accepting the "new order" in China. This comes "straight from the horse's mouth," he added.

The Ambassador's defense of American interests is considered by many to be well timed. For Japan is making little headway in China; Germany has thrown her overboard; and the Soviets although talking peace are still aiding the Chinese and using military pressure to the north. The United States also has quietly been strengthening its mid-Pacific fleet strength. Should Japan disregard the Grew warning. Washington might well invoke the hostile weapon of a trade embargo.

There are reports from Shanghai that Tokyo is busy organizing a peace offensive. The hope is that some kind of peace with China can be made, including not a subjugated China, rather a greatly reduced one.

That might save Japanese "face" but Chungking appears in no mood to call it quits. While one can still make a war, it still takes two to make a peace.

The Big Debate

What neutrality debate there was in Congress this week was completely overshadowed by the repercussions from Colonel Lindbergh's imperialistic isolationist radio speech. Commentators held a field day.

There were far-fetched suggestions—one from the Senate floor—that now was the time for Uncle Sam to seize Britain's West Indies. There were not-so-far-fetched comparisons of the Lone Eagle's recommendations to the Nazi methods of "protecting" neighbors. The speech threatened to do immeasurable harm to the Good Neighborliness that the Roosevelt Administration has so assiduously cultivated.

The struggle in the Senate developed not into one over the neutrality issue, but rather over the possibility of getting a vote on the issue. A score of Senators still had their pieces to say—and seemed determined to say them.

Credit out. In the hopes of forcing the bill to a vote, Senator Pittman agreed to cut out the 90-day credit feature, a provision which had been built up into quite a bogey by certain isolationists. If the bill passes payment will now have to be "cash on the barrel head."

The Nevada Senator also made another concession—this one to the tremendously important shipping industry. Under proposed legislation American ships would have had to go into storage in Americans ports with only foreign bottoms doing the carrying. With the war confined to Europe this seemed like an unnecessary hardship. The new provisions permit American ships in the South Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Indian Oceans.

House. With Senate debate nearing its end, the spotlight had already begun this week to shift to the House, which has yet to debate the subject. For every Senate poll reveals a big majority favoring repeal. The House at the moment, however, is considered more evenly divided, and so repealists and antis are busy behind scenes preparing for the real struggle there.

Sub Ban. President Roosevelt's ban of submarines from American waters was another indication of his desire to keep the war out of the Western Hemisphere. Just how far out at sea the ban applied was not at first made clear. But a later explanation revealed that, while it could mean the three-mile limit, yet there could be occasions when several hundred miles out might be intended.

The effect of the ban is to hinder Germany rather than the Allies, and so is regarded by some as definitely unneutral. But as no foreign submarine has as yet entered American ports that assistance today is more moral than practical.

Canada, Britain, India

Britain turned to its Empire more intensively this week, to help it win the war. In Canada, the announcement was made that as a part of transforming the Dominion into a vast arsenal of munition and aircraft production, $700,000,000 is to be spent in the first year of Canada's empire pilot-training scheme.

To India, whose nationalist Congress Party is clamoring for independence as a reward for unstinted war assistance, Britain made these proposals in a White Paper: That, for the present, a consultative committee representing all Indian factions be set up in India, to advise on India's war tasks: That, when the war ends, a new "round-table" conference meet, to review the existing constitution reform program "in the light of Indian views."

Congress Party leaders, including Mohandas K. Gandhi, declared themselves intensely disappointed at the British offer, and considered calling a political strike in the Indian Provinces they control.

Andrews to Fleming

For some time Washington newspapermen have been forecasting the exit of Elmer F. Andrews from the Wage-Hour Law stage. This week it happened. He stepped out, and on the appointment of President Roosevelt, Col. Philip Fleming stepped in.

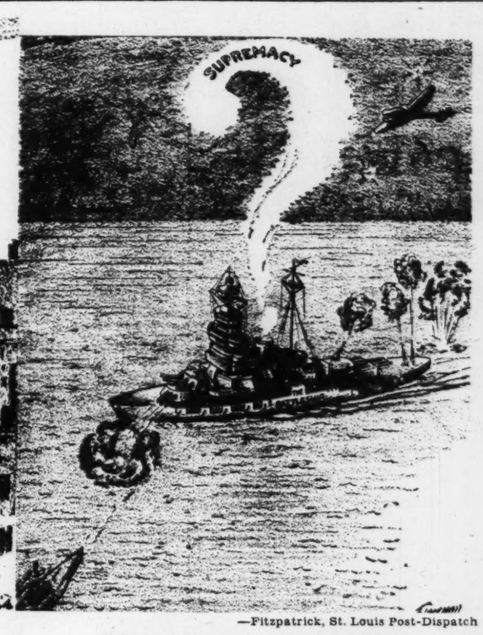
Technically, Colonel Fleming is to be only Assistant to the Administrator. But with no Administrator, he is actually "it." A technicality in the law required this subterfuge.

—Berg, The Daily Tribune

Light in a Dark World

—Elderman, Washington Post

The Challenge



—Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Unholy Alliance on the Home Front

U. S. Strives to Deliver War Mail

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — The United States Postoffice Department is using the limited trans-Atlantic shipping facilities at its disposal in a scrupulous and energetic effort to deliver American mail to European countries by routes where the danger of interception and opening by a belligerent censor is at a minimum.

A few incidents where mail was interrupted by British officials on the way to Germany are admitted by high postal officials, but they insist that these incidents occurred shortly after the outbreak of war and before there was time to reroute the mails. There has been none lately, so far as is known, they say.

One case was that of a vessel of the Black Diamond Line which left with mails for Germany before the outbreak of war. At least one other case involved the interception of airmail, routed through Foynes, Ireland, to Germany. Always the mail has been redispatched however, and has reached its destination so far as is known.

American mail is no longer being sent through one belligerent power, destined for the other side.

At present, all mail for Germany is routed through Italy. There is no word as yet that British naval authorities have interfered with it either in Atlantic or Mediterranean waters, and from Italian ports, the pouches go overland to Germany.

Mail for Britain and France is now being sent entirely by ships flying the American flag. If, and when the Pittman bill is passed and American shipping no longer can go to these countries, the dispatching problem will become substantially more complex.

Mail for central European points is substantially more complicated. Polish mail was sent through Rumania up until the present time, but now word has come that Rumania no longer will accept it for trans-shipment. Very likely mail for the Russian portion will go through the Scandinavian countries which are the routing centers for Russia, and the rest through Germany.

In any case, officials of the Post Office Foreign Mail Service are burning midnight oil over shipping reports and news of belligerent actions, seeking to keep the mail out of the way of the censors of either the one side or the other.

There is little disposition at the Department to protest to the British or to any other nation which intercepts mail, for protests usually accomplish little and postal officials would rather keep the mail out of the way of trouble. However, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that the Government had reserved all rights under international law at the outset of the war, and should any violation be involved, he would take whatever action was called for.

The complex question of what is, and what is not contraband is involved, especially where the sending of money or information useful to the enemy are concerned, and the British, according to news dispatches from London, appear to be reserving their right to declare these subject to seizure. During wartime a belligerent usually asserts and neutrals deny that a number of borderline articles are contraband, and sometimes lengthy exchanges are necessary in order to clarify the situation.

Hence the policy of the Post Office to avoid the danger of interception wherever it is in any way possible.

London Explains

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare said Oct. 20 the mails of neutral nations, including the United States, passing through British contraband control bases were searched for contraband and then "forwarded to their destinations."

[The ministry made its statement when asked about reports in Washington that American mail intended for Germany had been seized, censored and then returned to this country by the British.]

"In no case have these (the mails) been returned to their country of origin unless there has been a special request from the dispatching office," the ministry declared.

The British ministry asserted examination of mails was "fully authorized under international law," and added that "letters may for instance contain money, which is absolutely contraband, or essential commodities may be packed in a large number of parcels."

Union's Rejection Of Chrysler Plan Continues Dispute

DETROIT, Oct. 21 (AP)—The labor dilemma keeping 57,500 auto factory workers idle still defied solution today, sixteenth day of the Chrysler Corporation-Congress of Industrial Organizations impasse. Rejection by the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers of a corporation proposal for governing of production speeds left the "speed up-slow down" issue unchanged.

The proposal, answering union demands for a voice in controlling the pace of work on assembly lines, called for a contract provision compelling plant managements to readjust production speeds in event of their being found "unfair." First, the management would set rates after "studies on the basis of fairness, efficiency of operations, and reasonable working capacities of normal operators."

"If any employee or group of employees claims that the rate of production on their job is too fast, and the foreman is unable to adjust the matter, the job will be examined again, and, if found to be unfair, will be adjusted," the proposed clause went on. "The management of each plant is authoried to settle such matters."

R. J. Thomas, Union President, said the proposal was rejected on the ground it failed to specify that the union have a formal part in setting rates. The union has asked "joint time studies" of production rates.

Canadian-U. S. Trade Disputes Board Formed

MONTREAL (CP)—A. O. Dawson described in a statement recently the organization of a joint Canadian-United States Commission to arbitrate trade disputes between the two countries.

Mr. Dawson, chairman of the Canadian representation on the commission, said that "when any dispute or difference shall arise between the respective members of the commercial communities, it is proposed to refer such questions to arbitration, which will be conducted in accordance with the prevailing arbitration law of the several states and the prevailing provincial arbitration laws in Canada"

Appointed by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to represent the Dominion on the commission were Mr. Dawson, J. S. McLean, Toronto; R. C. Berkinshaw, Toronto; Henry W. Morgan, Montreal, and L. F. Burrows, Ottawa.

Washington Record

President: Addressed members of the Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees, pointing out the possible necessity of finding homes for perhaps 20,000,000 people who might be made refugees by the current European war; issued a proclamation banning submarines of belligerent nations from ports and territorial waters of the United States; sent message to King Gustaf V of Sweden giving the moral support of the United States to efforts of Scandinavian countries to maintain neutrality; announced resignation of Elmer F. Andrews as Wages and Hours Administrator and appointed Col. Philip Fleming as new Administrator.

State Department: Ambassador Grew in Tokyo declared in friendly, but extremely forceful manner that the people of the United Sattes demand full respect for American rights in China.

Senate: Continued debate on neutrality bill.

Flowers Represent Seasons

The four seasons of the year in China are represented by flowers. The tree peony represents spring; the lotus, summer; the chrysanthemum, autumn, and the plum, winter.

Britain Brings Prosperity To Basutoland in Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MASERU, South Africa — The successful reorganization of Basutoland, Britain's 11,000 square mile mountainous Crown Colony, is restoring social, economic, and agricultural prosperity according to the recently issued annual report.

Following the 1935 Royal Commission which reported the territory in a state of general degeneration vigorous efforts have been made to reorganize the entire structure of the Colony.

Budget Has Surplus

The financial equilibrium has been successfully restored by turning a budget deficit of £23,000 to a surplus of £159,000, a work achieved through closer co-operation between native chiefs and the reorganization of native tax collection.

Steps have been taken to stop the threatened exhaustion of the colony's land by soil erosion, which the 1935 Commission found had carried off thousands of tons of good soil from the hills and was drawing off the moisture from surrounding arable and grass lands by seepage into "dongas" or gullies.

Before a modern anti-erosion scheme could be established the natives, whose agricultural routine would be disturbed, had to be educated to see its necessity. A strong lead was given by the Paramount Chief, native ruler of the Basutos, who asked that the scheme be started on his own land as an example.

Now considerable areas have been contour-banked, many dams and weirs constructed, dried up land reclaimed, dongas filled in, new forest and fruit trees planted.

Educational Progress

With the raising of the education fund from a deficit of £4,000 to a surplus of £34,000 it has been possible to go a long way towards meeting the demand for native education. A new Government High School, opened in February, will fill an important gap in the Basutoland education system by allowing students to study for matriculation without leaving the territory.

Education in all elementary and intermediate schools is free. Although attendance is not compulsory and native children are often employed at home approximately two thirds of the children are on school rolls while about 75 per cent of them attend.

With view to modernizing Government administration the police force has been separated from the clerical organization, so that clerks are no longer promoted directly to their courts, has been reorganized, police officers.

Native administration, including and now the Paramount Chief's native administration works together with the Government where before both worked almost independently of each other.

The report stresses the great progress made in completing public works on which £13,000 has been spent in the last three years. Roads and bridle paths have been improved and new ones made; bridges have been built; and road erosion stopped. In addition, over £3,000 has been spent on rehousing the native staff, and some £30,000 on improving water supplies.

Hull Hopes to Win Japan To Fairer Course in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Ambassador Joseph C. Grew's strong warning to Japan that the United States cannot accept its anti-American "new order" in China is regarded here as an important incident in a race between the alternative courses of negotiation and power diplomacy in settling the China question—a race in which it is profoundly hoped that negotiation will win out.

The vigor of the address is expected to encourage members of the Senate here who have long been maturing a plan to impose a trade embargo on Japan as an aggressor. These Senators, many in number, were only persuaded to stay their project this summer by assurance from the State Department that the 1911 treaty with Japan precluded such action, and that notice of termination of the treaty might more peaceably achieve the desired effect in Tokyo.

Moderate Course Sought

The Grew address also has been supported in its warning aspect by a strengthening of the American Fleet units in mid-Pacific and may be further buttressed by maneuvers of the entire fleet in mid-Pacific waters early next spring.

The many conciliatory aspects of the Grew speech, on the other hand, represented the most earnest effort of Secretary of State Cordell Hull to win Japan over to a moderate and acceptable course toward American interests in China before sharper pressure has to be applied.

Mr. Hull again and again has shown himself to be reluctant in the extreme to invoke the hostile weapon of a trade embargo until every avenue of negotiation shall have been exhausted. An embargo will still further aid the cause of economic conflict which is the antithesis of his cherished program of liberating trade.

Time to Reach Accord

Without doubt, Mr. Hull would endorse economic pressure if it became absolutely necessary as a means of supporting a vital interest of the United States. But there is reason to believe that Japan now finds itself in a seriously stalemated position, with Russia increasing its hostile pressure, apparently ready to give more aid to China; with China showing more signs of fight; and with Japan wishing not to use force against British interests until it learns whether Britain and France will emerge from the war in Europe strong enought to retaliate.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Hull apparently considers the time ripe for more plain dealing with Japan in the hope that the Japanese Government may find it to its advantage to relent. The alternative of negotiation has until late January when the 1911 treaty formally will expire, in order to show some signs of succeeding. Otherwise pressure for an embargo in the Senate and from other quarters will stiffen markedly.

As one source in Tokyo accurately commented, the way was prepared for the Grew speech well in advance, so that its vehemence would achieve a maximum of constructive effect and yet not provoke its hearers more than necessary. A number of prominent Japanese businessmen were in the audience, and they are a stronghold of moderate action in Japan at the present time. Nevertheless, the address was aimed not so much at the moderates, who already are persuaded, but at those who might be induced to join their ranks by a nice mixture of forceful argument, diplomatic pressure and the pressure of circumstances.

Worthy Heroes Urged as Way To Curb Delinquency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The best way to nip crime in the bud is to give children more national figures like Lou Gehrig and Joe Di Maggio to emulate, and greater school and recreational activity, in the opinion of James A. Johnston, Warden of San Francisco's Alcatraz Prison.

Mr. Johnston spoke before the Advertising Club here yesterday, declaring it was far easier to prevent crime than it was to cure it and that worthy national heroes can do much to prevent juvenile delinquency and crime.

"The children want them," he added; "they really do. They do them good. So why not give them more Gehrigs and more Di Maggios?

"Youth is the time of lawlessness," he said. "Don't wait until they get to Alcatraz. I feel sorry for them and wish I could turn back the clock when I interview them."

Mr. Johnston told the 200 guests he had no sure formula for solution of crime despite the many conferences on this question which he had attended.

Among the guests present yesterday was Lou Gehrig, who has just been appointed to the municipal parole commission by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

Toll of Black-Out Attached

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The London Evening News, in which Lord Rothermere has a large interest, published an editorial yesterday sharply criticizing the Government in connection with the loss of 1,130 during the first month of Britain's war time black-out.

"In the first month of the black-out 1,130 men, women and children met their deaths on the roads of Great Britain—twice as many as in September last year; and the darkness killed an uncounted number of others," the editorial said.

"That toll, if it continues for a year, will be heavier than Hitler's figure for the deaths in the German Army during the whole Polish campaign.

"Such a tragic list of casualties spread from end to end of the Kingdom and bringing sorrow to every kind of home will force people to new doubts about the mental and physical darkness in which they are waging a war for freedom."

The article also criticized what it termed "imposed gloom" and "graveyard voices" over the radio.

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Washington Sideglances

Budget chief sees 'lots of checks but no balances' in New Deal spending—So! NYA learns that some women are unable to sew—Child's play—but White House missed cue for well-planned publicity.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Budgets' balance: When he and several other New Deal officials were "letting down their hair" the other day, Harold Smith, Federal Budget Director, said from where he sat the Government spending system appeared to be a "lot of checks and no balances."

Fine Seams: There may be a general old-fashioned impression that women instinctively know how to sew, but the National Youth Administration says it is not true — at least among the younger generation.

Sewing has been one of the main standbys among Government relief projects for women, but getting such projects into efficient running order has not been an easy job.

Sewing, NYA chiefs insist, takes "precision, patience, coordination, and neatness"—as do most jobs if they are well done.

Best Laid Plans: President Roosevelt or some of his assistants missed a cue at a White House Press conference this week. Mrs. Elizabeth Enochs, Children's Bureau Publicity Chief, thought she had it all arranged for the President to answer a question about the forthcoming Children in a Democracy conference so it would be noticed by all the big newspaper bureaus.

The question was asked by an obliging reporter. The President was supposed to say the date of the conference had been advanced because of the war. Instead, he said he didn't think the war had anything to do with the change in date and went on to advance other reasons. All the time the Children's Bureau had its release ready to distribute pinning the whole thing on the war.

Fashion Cycle: Styles, like history, have a way of repeating themselves. In the Smithsonian Institution's display of White House dresses, the hair of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of President Buchanan, is adorned with a snood!

Senate's Front Line: Arguing that senators supporting embargo repeal have as much reason to think about the future of their children as fathers and mothers opposed to the legislation, Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut has taken a unique Senate poll which shows that 32 senators have 59 sons of military age or just under. Pro-repeal senators who are Army reserve officers are Chandler, of Kentucky, Minton, of Indiana, Thomas of Utah and Truman of Missouri. Senator Scott Lucas is a colonel in the Illinois national guard.

Why Diplomats Worry: Vincent Lopez, orchestra leader, wrote the State Department the other day asking permission to introduce to this country the London war-time favorite, "We're going to hang out the washing on the Siegfried Line."

With its usual disinclination to lay down law to individuals, the State Department wrote back and without making a formal ruling, advised Mr. Lopez and otner American citizens against any emotional appeal that might endanger this country's neutrality.

Since the State Department did not actually say "no," Mr. Lopez took it that he had official permission to play the song and so announced to his radio audiences.

'Who Are You?'

Everett Kemper

It's Time Someone Made the Introductions

Mutual curiosity is quite in evidence in this picture which was one of the winners in the 1939 Eastman Kodak Exhibit which recently completed its nation-wide tour after being shown in more than 20 cities throughout the country. It is really up to the dog to make the next move in the development of this new friendship, it would seem, for the horses have advanced just as close as the fence will let them.

Armed Allied Freighters May Get U. S. Port Entry

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—British and French merchantmen which are armed for self defense in all probability will soon have their free use of American waters and ports confirmed by an official act of the White House or the State Department, while submarines will continue to be barred from access to fuel and supplies here.

The completed tidewater neutrality rules of the United States will then substantially assist the vital war supply trade of the Allies who control the surface of the seas, and operate in practice against the German navy which is seeking to destroy that commerce from under the seas.

It is anticipated that the forthcoming regulations, now under intensive study, will be drafted essentially along lines laid down by the American nations at the Panama Conference in substance as follows:

The Panama Plan

Merchantmen, to be considered as being armed in self defense shall not have more than four six-inch guns mounted aft, shall not have decks specially reinforced for heavy guns, and shall not give any other evidence of being actually or potentially commerce raiders.

The United States and other American nations would reserve the right to board and search all such vessels entering American waters, require declarations as to the destination of voyage and intern them if these have been falsified or the regulations violated. Should the visiting ships be proved to have supplied belligerent warships with fuel, they shall be considered as auxiliary warships and not merchantment, and very likely will be denied use of American waters.

The President and State Department would issue regulations of this character on a basis which they assert to be strictly neutral: in that it differentiates between ships of war — submarines — and ships of commerce — merchantment armed in self defense. Also these rules would serve to "keep war out of the Americas," which the President has announced as his objective.

It is considered very likely, moreover, that for the sake of consistency, the new rules will ban warships as well as submarines from American waters and ports. Under the Neutrality Acts both present and prospective, he might have elected to permit submarines and warships both to refuel and take on supplies for a brief 24-hour period. There is ample precedent in international law for such permission.

An Irresistible Combination

But where it is possible to combine a policy of "keeping warlike actions out of the Americas" with a policy which in practical effect injures the German high seas cause and assists the Allies, the combination is in line with Administration acts "short of war" against aggressors and in favor of the democratic powers, and makes an irresistible combination for the President.

The British and French would then be able to go ahead with the "carry" feature of the "cash-and-carry" legislation, which is now on its way through Congress, without the additional fear that submarines refuelled from nearby, or the same, American ports will lie in wait for them in the shipping lanes immediately outside.

It is doubtful at present writing whether certain of the Latin-American nations, notably Argentina, will indorse a type of neutrality regulation whose effect is favorable to one side. This nation may take the position that if it supplies and refuels the surface vessels of one side it should supply the submarines of the other.

But every possible tactful effort is being made by American diplomacy to bring the Latin-American policies into accord with those of the United States, so that the Roosevelt leadership may yet be followed uniformly. The German Navy would then be without visible means of refuelling in Western waters, where the important Allied supply trade would be less apt to have adequate convoys.

Village of German Exiles Finds Peace in English Hills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEPSTOW, Eng.—Set in the rolling Cotswold hills, at Ashton Keynes in Wiltshire, is a German village. The village comes as a surprise to many travelers, for in its general aspect it looks like any other stone-built Cotswold hamlet, gathered round a farmhouse.

The German aspect to this typically Cotswoldian background is given by the inhabitants—by their manner, dress and coiffure. Men in German peasant dress of homespun, knee-length breeches, colored shirts with soft turn-down collars, homespun socks or stockings, and heavy boots or shoes, their hair bobbed in the Roundhead manner and most of them with curling luxuriant beards.

Women in ankle-length voluminous skirts with plain tight bodices, on their abundant hair a blue and white spotted kerchief, folded in a triangle and knotted under the chin. Clusters of small children in gay colored homespun clothes.

This miniature village is the home of the Cotswold Bruderhof, a community founded in 1920 near Frankfort, in Germany, by Dr. Eberhard Arnold, which has made Ashton Keynes its center since its expulsion from Germany and the confiscation of its property.

Seek Common Happiness

This evangenical community believes that the unhappy state of the world can only be remedied by each individual dedicating his life, talents, and possessions to the common good, and by the abandonment of the spirit of collective selfishness.

The "brothers" hope for peace and live in the midst of a great peace. Though their complexion, by birth, is German, their ideals are universal—the brotherhood of man united in God—all nationalities are therefore welcomed. At present German, British, Swiss and Netherlanders predominate, though there are also some Swedes, French, Italians and Latvians.

From the start, Dr. Eberhard Arnold sought for communities following a similar rule of life and eventually he approached the Hutterians in Canada and the United States and in 1928 the Burderhof was united with them. The Hutterians charged Dr. Eberhard Arnold with the task of building up the Bruderhof in Europe.

The children, who attend the Community's own school, are divided into three groups: the babes, up to two-and-a-half years, the kindergarten, two-and-a-half to six years, and the older children. About 15 English, German and Swiss teachers are engaged on this work, as during the day the mothers of the children are helping in the general work of the community.

Working the land and handicrafts supplies the means of livelihood. Sufficient corn and rye is grown for bread, and a kitchen garden gives the necessary fruits and vegetables. The community owns its own cattle, sheep, horses, poultry and has a large apiary. The whole of the farm work is conducted on the most modern lines.

Handicrafts include woodcraft, book-binding, spinning and weaving.

The community prints and publishes its own quarterly journal, "The Plough: Toward the Coming Order," as well as books embodying its own ideals, and publications for the Hutterians in America. Some valuable sixteenth century manuscripts are among the 11,000 books which form the library.

Bilingual and Self Containing

Interest in the trend of modern thought is shown in the chief studies, which are history, economics and languages. The entire community is rapidly becoming bilingual.

While a meal is in progress a short talk on a topical subject is given, or a book read, an interpreter translating from German into English. Then a single voice starts up in song, and immediately the whole gathering joins in until the rafters vibrate with melody.

The community not only builds its own houses but makes the concrete blocks of which the houses are fashioned. Old ruined outbuildings have been restored and made into dwellings. Ancient oak beams still traverse the white-washed ceilings of those rooms which originally were horse-stalls.

The rhythm of life at the Bruderhof is slower than that of the outside world. Everyone works, indeed works laboriously, but there is no feeling of drive or stress. The task is the thing that matters; time is an ally, not a master.

Strategic Straits: Turkey And Russia Sealing Control?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the signing of a 15 year Mutual Assistance Agreement between France, Britain and Turkey a ne wchapter has been written in the century-old struggle for the domination of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles — the narrow straits which connect the Mediterranean with the Black Sea.

The capture of Constantinople in 1543 put the key to the Straits in the hands of the Turks, but as the vast hinterland belonged to Russia, conflict was hard to avoid, particularly as Russia lacked an ice-free port in the north.

Desiring to keep the southern route open to their warships and commercial vessels at all costs, the Russians pursued a foreign policy which aimed either at dominating Turkey, at securing Turkish good will, or at least at preventing any other power from using the Straits as an avenue of attack on Russia

England Opposed

This policy was vigorously opposed by England, which did not desire to see Russian battleships enter the Mediterranean and prey upon British trade routes, and the resulting triangular struggle has continued up to the present day.

England and Russia used diplomatic persuasion and military force to keep each other from dominating Turkey and gaining control of the Straits, while the Turkish Sultans played off one power against the other in a "game" to preserve their Empire. Russia fought seven wars in the nineteenth century alone on the pretext of freeing the Slavic peoples of the Balkans from Moslem rule.

British diplomacy was most successful in this contest, because it was able to enlist the aid of the other European powers in placing the Straits under international guarantee and limiting Russia's right to send warships out of the Black Sea. For 15 years after the Crimean War, England even succeeded in barring Russian warships from the Black Sea entirely

Swing to Germany

After 1900, Turkey finally tired of British and Russian interference and secured the protection of Germany. Britain, then an ally of Russia, decided that it would be less dangerous for the Czar to own the Straits than to have them dominated by Germany, and the whole area around the Straits, including Constantinople, was promised to Russia in a secret treaty in 1915.

By the end of the World War, both Russia and Turkey had experienced social revolution, and they were both engaged in a struggle against the intervention of the Western Democracies which disapproved of their new governments. The Straits had been occupied by the Allies in 1918; Poles and White Russians were being supplied with arms to overthrow the Bolshevik Government, and Great Britain and France were supporting Greece in its war to acquire a portion of Turkey in Asia Minor.

This "community of misfortune" drew Turkey and Russia, the former arch enemies, together, and ever since they have maintained closer relations with each other than with any other state.

Friendly Bolsheviks

The Bolsheviks renounced all Czarist claims to the Straits in 1917, and in 1920 they further emphasized the friendly relationship by settling a delicate boundary dispute on the Russo-Turkish frontier in a satisfactory manner. In 1921 they signed their first treaty of friendship in which they pledged mutual support in freeing the Straits from British and French domination.

The Turks won their fight against the Greeks with the help of Russian money and military supplies, and the British soon evacuated the Straits. Russian support also played an important part in enabling Turkey to refuse to sign a virtually dictated peace, as had Germany and Austria, and to negotiate the exceptionally mild Treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

By a special convention, the Straits were left to the Turkey of Kemal Pasha, but they were to be demilitarized and their navigation placed under international control. All merchant ships and warships might use the Straits in time of peace, and all neutral shipping was to have free passage in time of war.

Soviet Contention

The Soviet Government contended from the very beginning that the control of the Straits was a matter concerning only the Black Sea States, and the new settlement was never ratified because it opened the Straits to British or other naval vessels. The Russians were even willing to close the Straits to their own navy if in return the others would stay out.

The reason for this reversal of policy was that in the days of the Czar access to the Mediterranean was a matter primarily of military importance, while the Soviets now thought of the Straits only as an economic outlet for their newly developed industry and land cultivation in southern Russia.

As a result of Turkey's acceptance of the Lausanne Straits Convention in 1923, the relations with Russia cooled temporarily, but a dispute in 1925 between England and Turkey over the Mosul oil district in Arabia brought Moscow and Ankara together again. A new treaty of "Friendship and Neutrality" was signed almost immediately. It has been renewed several times and is in force today. A naval agreement, intended to prevent an armaments race among Black Sea powers, was added in 1931.

The Russo-Turkish "fraternal" relations had been strengthened further by far-reaching commercial agreements concluded in 1927, 1932, and 1937 which are exceedingly favorable to Turkey. They include an $8,000,000 loan in kind with which Turkey has built up impressive textile and other industrial plants.

But in aiding England in the "sanctions" efforts during the Ethiopian War, Turkey procured British good will and asked for permission to refortify the Straits, and Russia, seeing a chance to close the Straits to western warships, supported the Turkish demand. As a result, a new Straits Convention was called at Montreux, Switzerland, in June, 1936.

At Montreux, Turkey received permission to refortify the Straits and to close them, at least temporarily, in times of national emergency. They are to be open to all commercial shipping in times of peace, and to all neutral commerce in time of war, providing the neutrals are not aiding the enemy.

Roosevelt Draws Sharp Line On 'Subs' and Surface Ships

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt drew a sharp line of demarcation today between undersea and surface ships of belligerent nations, asserting at a press conference that they were as dissimilar as apples and pears.

He turned aside in that manner a question about the possibility of extending to surface vessels of the nations at war in Europe the restrictions he imposed, by a proclamation issued under the neutrality law, on the use of American ports and territorial waters by their submarines.

Some persons received the impression, however, that since he placed the two types of ships in different categories he invited the interpretation that he would not put them in the same classification under the Neutrality Act.

Reporters sought to lead the President to a discussion of the idea that restrictions on submarines involved German naval operations primarily, whereas restrictions on surface vessels would affect the Allies more than Germany.

They started out by inquiring on what basis he had differentiated between submarines and surface warships.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that there simply was a difference under the language of the Neutrality Act. The act gives him power to order submarines or armed merchant vessels or both to stay out of American harbors or territorial waters.

"Is there any possibility of similar restrictions (like those on submarines) being put on surface ships?" he was asked.

The President said he did not think the two were analogous, telling the newsmen they were trying to add apples and pears, which were entirely different things.

Mr. Roosevelt, who arrived from Washington by special train this morning to spend the weekend at his family home, devoted much of the press conference to a discussion of the limits of the territorial waters of the United States. He said they varied with curcumstances.

Those limits, he added, might range from three to hundreds of miles off the coast.

The old three-mile limit of international law, he said, applied to submarines of belligerents, whereas in the case of rum runners in the prohibition era the limit was some 150 miles.

Enforcement of the ban on submarines, he indicated, was up to the commanders of Naval and Coast Guard ships and Army planes. He said he believed the Army, Navy and Coast Guard had received copies of his proclamation setting forth the restrictions.

Replying to a question again, he said he had observed no indications that the other nations which participated in the Panama conference would bar submarines of warring countries from their harbors and coastal waters.

San Francisco Fair Goes On Under Protection of U. S. Court

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21 (AP)—The World's Fair on Treasure Island did a brisk business at the same old stands today, but it was operating under a Federal Court restraining order preventing anyone from suing to collect $4,606,914 in unpaid debts.

The Exposition Board of Managers filed proceedings in Federal Court yesterday under a special section of the Emergency Bankruptcy Laws—a section dealing particularly with unsecured creditors. It issued a brief statement saying the move was made to insure "an orderly and equitable liquidation of its affairs."

Attorneys explained that the bankruptcy section—Chapter 11—could be invoked only when the debtor was threatened with involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against it.

No estimate of the value of assets was contained in the Federal Court petition, but they were listed at length, as the various buildings and concessions on Treasure Island.

Federal Judge Harold Louderback issued the temporary restraining order permitting the Fair to continue operating up to its announced closing date of Oct. 29 under the present management and prohibiting filing any collection suits against it.

Principal debts listed were about $226,000 to each of six banks; $677,000 to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company which furnished power for the costly lighting effects, and the Standard Oil Company of California, $692,000.

Meanwhile, the Exposition which started with the hope 20,000,000 persons would pay to see it, and which has garnered high praise from visitors the world over for its scope and beauty, was registering attendances still under 10,000,000.

Undaunted by developments, a group of businessmen promoters went ahead with their efforts to raise a needed $1,650,000 to reopen the fair next year "under new management." They said the outlook was "promising," although so far only $700,000 of a needed $1,650,000 has been pledged.

U. S. Frontier Is Now Moral, Not Physical, 'Educator Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—The frontier which concerns the people of the United States today is a moral, not a physical, one, to be gained by the same pioneering character shown by the founders of the Nation, according to a message from Dr. John Dewey to the national meeting of the Progressive Education Association honoring his eightieth anniversary. The message was read by Horace M. Kallen of the New School for Social Research, at a dinner at Pennsylvania Hotel here last night.

While the dinner was in progress Dr. Dewey, who is Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, was passing his anniversary with his daughter on a farm at Greencastle, Mo.

Dr. Dewey was born in Burlington, Vt., and won recognition while Director of the School of Education at Chicago University early in the century, He is widely known as the leader of the progressive education movement.

"Ways of life and institutions which were once the natural, almost the inevitable, products of fortunate conditions have now to be won by conscious and resolute effort," Dr. Dewey said in his message.

"At the present time, the frontier is moral—not physical," he continued. "The period of free lands that seemed boundless in extent has vanished. Unused resources are now human rather than material. They are found now in the waste of grown men and women who are without the chance to work, and in the young men and women who find doors closed where there were once opportunities. . . .

"It is a challenge to do for the critical and complex conditions of today what the men of an earlier day did for simpler conditions. . . .

"To denounce Nazism for intolerance, cruelty and stimulation of hatred, amounts to fostering of insincerity if, in our personal relations to other persons, if, in our daily walk and conversation, we are moved by racial, color or other class prejudice; if, indeed, by anything save a generous belief in their possibilities as human beings and hence in the need of providing conditions which will enable these capacities to reach fulfilment.

"The task of democracy is forever that of creation of a freer and more humane experience in which all share and to whom all contribute."

Free gatherings on street corners for uncensored discussions are a necessary guarantee of democracy, according to Dr. Dewey.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was an unexpected speaker at the dinner.

"John Dewey has been useful throughout his long life," the Mayor declared. "We are all indebted to him for his liberal philosophy, and we should all derive inspiration from his many accomplishments."

Cargoes of European Horses and Dogs Carried to Safe Homes in America

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Animal refugees from a man-made war, pedigreed horses and dogs valued by shippers at more than a million dollars, are finding a haven in America.

Transportation officials said all records for such incoming cargoes have been broken since the European war started. Horse and dog lovers have been shipping them here to save the animals from destruction or the breeds from deterioration.

On the American Trader, arriving Oct. 18, were a valuable shipment of American-owned race horses which had been stranded in Europe and 35 foxhounds from the famous North Cotswold hunting pack of Broadway, England.

When W. W. B. Scott, master of this pack, was called up as a major in his Hussars Regiment, he sent this nucleus of his hounds as a "loan" to his friend, Mason Houghland, to preserve the breed. Ten couples will go to J. Simpson Dean, master of the Vic-Mead pack at Wilmington, Del., and the remainder will be taken to Brentwood, Tenn., where Mr. Houghland is master of the Hillsboro hounds.

Horse and dog fanciers here have been alarmed by the movement in Europe to dispose of animals in order to economize on food materials.

New all-time records have been set by the biggest American liners in bringing in pedigreed dogs with 56 arriving last week on the Washington and 48 on the last trip of the Manhattan. The Washington arrivals included five champion stock Bedlington terrier pups bought in England by P. V. G. Mitchell, U. S. Lines executive.

Twenty to thirty valuable horses have arrived on each westward voyage of the four U. S. Line freighters especially equipped for this traffic since the war started. Many were American-owned animals which had been racing in Europe, including some of Joseph Widener's best. Ten horses will be brought over soon for John Hay Whitney.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Lobbyists: Neat Neutralizers of Democracy

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"The bombardment of Washington by mail, radio and telegraph due to the arms embargo issue has brought forth obvious cases of unfair pressure on the Senators and Representatives—such as the same wire from the same person signed with several different names. You have asked about this practise as a subject of discussion—so here it is.

"Pressure groups are usually found at the seats of legislative government. In the United States they have a special authority dating back to King George III of England. You may remember that the founding fathers of the United States sent protests to the King only to have him refuse to receive them. That caused great indignation. It is hard enough to make a good case. When the King won't even listen then fair government is impossible.

"So when the Constitution was drawn up it included a safeguard against any such a thing happening in a democratic United States—namely, the right to petition. It guaranteed that everyone with a grievance could ask Congress for a redress. That is a broad gate. Designed for the average voter, it has become the broad highway for thousands of lobbyists."

Question: "Who do most of these lobbyists in Washington represent?"

Answer: "Well, the serious ones are propertied groups. Now, that property belongs to what are called big interests—public utility groups, patent medicine manufacturers, radio, steel—in fact any business big enough to support a lobbyist. Then there are the reformer groups of one sort or another, usually well-intended but not always in a sound cause, labor, education, veterans and other what might be called non-propertied groups. It is the propertied groups which generate the greatest pressure."

Question: "I have often noticed that an apparently worthy bill quickly drops out of sight in Washington while a questionable one goes through with little trouble. Would that be the effect of lobbying?"

Answer: "Almost invariably. Every bill has its interested followers or it would never have become a bill in the first place. The importance of that bill to a group and its effect in dollars and cents is likely to gauge the size of the pressure effort.

"For instance a wages and hours bill is scheduled. Senators from say a southern state with low labor costs immediately hear from manufacturers in that area who see any changes in wages and hours as seriously affecting their business.

"The Senators and Representatives go into action and do their utmost to prevent the bill from passing. They will trade with other Congressmen, you vote for my bill and I'll vote for yours, to gain a following. Likely as not such an overwhelming opposition develops that the bill is killed."

Question: "In other words a small business group or even a small congressional group can kill legislation which might favor the country as a whole just to protect their own personal interests?"

Answer: "Exactly—and that is the reason that lovers of Democracy feel that pressure groups are the most serious threat to true democratic government. Government by pressure groups means that it is not government of, by and for the people of the country as a whole."

Question: "How about such a case as the embargo repeal?"

Answer: "There is a group seeking to prevent repeal of the embargo. It has many sincere and serious supporters. Now, unfortunately, these make a fine front behind which less sincere advocates with selfish interests may get in their work. They may appeal over the radio with a tricked-up version of the case which quickly convinces a voter who before this has probably not given the idea much thought. The speaker appeals for wires being sent to Washington. Off go the wires.

"So far so good. But knowing that most listeners wouldn't trouble to write, special wires are worked up and small groups of supporters of the speakers, more like political workers, will get off a bunch of them with all sorts of names taken from telephone books and directories, certain that so few people will really write or wire that such messages will be accepted as bona fide.

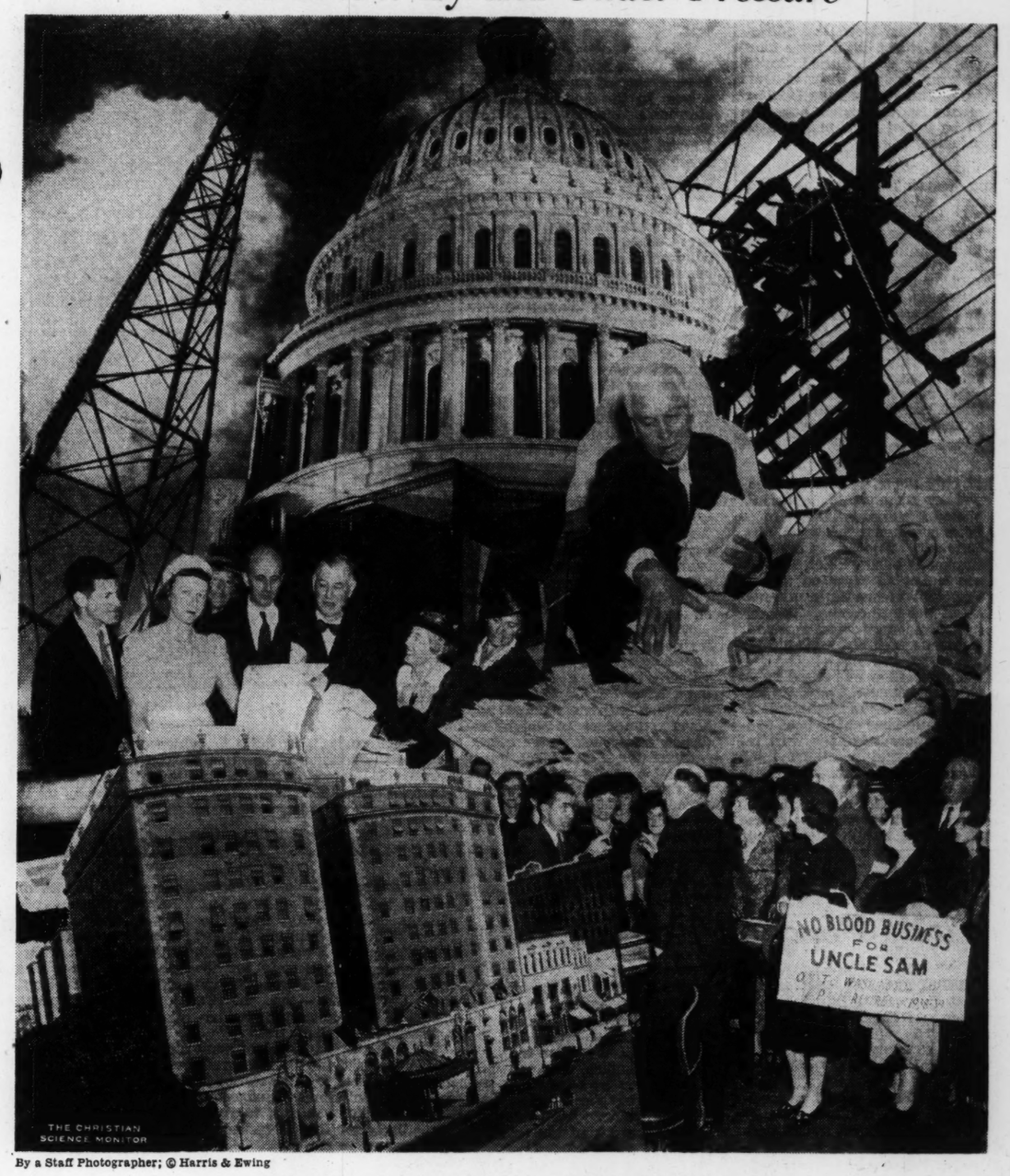
Question: "How about special commissions. Do they get pressure, too?"

Answer: "They do. And sometimes the comimssioners are in a difficult spot. I know of a lawyer who represented a number of firms in Washington, presumably and rightfully looking out for their interests. This man was made a commissioner before which those same firms had to appear. Would he be able to be impartial?

"And further since, when he was through as a commissioner, he must get back into practise again and seek clients among his old firms or new ones then appearing before his commission, would he not be influenced by that economic consideration? That is just another angle of this complex case.

"By the way, for a real analysis and naming of names I refer you to Kenneth G. Crawford's new book, 'The Pressure Boys.' And now Erwin Canham, Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, will speak as our guest today on the Washington view of this pertinent subject, on Fireside page 71.

Government By and Under Pressure



By a Staff Photographer; © Harris & Ewing

Telegrams, Letters, Lobbyists Flood the Capitol

It's pressure from the right, pressure from the left, pressure from within as well as without, when Congress takes up any controversial subject for legislation. The Congressman's difficult task is to distil from this pressure, propaganda, pleading, the real purpose of the American majority for general rather than special interests.

Despite Labels, It's Still Pressure

By Erwin D. Canham

Pressure groups, lobbies, or other methods of bringing the power of a given interest to bear on government, spring from one source: the constitutional right of petition. The makers of the American constitutions, federal and state, well-remembered that George III had refused to receive their petitions; therefore they guaranteed that every citizen or group with a grievance had the right to ask Congress, or a state legislature, or even an administrative official, for redress.

Existence of the right of petition makes it very difficult for the states or the nation to make progress against the evils of pressure by devising methods of legal regulation or other control. The basic remedy seems to lie solely in building up a greater interest, a greater pressure; the interest of the whole people and the general welfare as against a selfish corporation, industry, or group mobilized by some of the many methods of contemporary demagogy. Thus reform will probably be a long and difficult process.

But there is no need to despair. Pressure groups are constantly over-reaching themselves and exposing their own greed and knavery. Counter-balancing factors are growing up. The greatest of them would be a keener and better-organized consciousness of interests and real power by the middle classes, who have all too often been cat's-paws for selfish forces generally from above.

Solutions

But exactly how the middle-classes should set about self-organization—by which is not meant drawing a class line in the United States, but rather simply emphasizing the broad general interests of the average man—is very difficult to define.

Some believe in the efficacy of white-collar unions standing midway between industrial or financial plutocracy and organized labor, but turning the balance in favor of a more democratic distribution of income. Others would approach the problem through profit-sharing methods, gradually drawing the middle groups into a democratized management of industry. Others persuasively suggest the co-operative movement by which middle groups and organized labor alike could consolidate their interests but without dominance by labor racketeers.

These are all tremendous suggestions, quite impossible of answer within the compass of this article. There are, of course, far more radical methods suggested which need not concern us now. However, the problem of checking the debasement of democracy by organized pressures remains a grievous challenge to all Americans, and here is a skeletonized summary of some of its phenomena:

Profit Motive

1. Lobbying, old-fashioned and new, in behalf of corporations, associations, and other private-profit forces. This is perhaps the most familiar brand. Washington has an army of some 6,000 lobbyists, men and women. They are virtually all in the position of lawyers paid to defend a client: anxious to make out the best possible case for their employer, thinking very little of the public interest, and sometimes not scrupulous as to their methods. Even the most honest ones are concerned with only one side of the case. This is their right, but who is to present the other side? Who is to represent the whole people?

2. Lobbying in behalf of organized business, organized labor, and organized farmers. Some of these lobbies are closely connected with the previous grouping. Their power is often great with individual legislators, and in some government departments; but of course they need a generally favoring national administration to be able to dominate as they have done in the past in tariff and tax making, and other vital issues.

Organized labor's day in court came with the present Administration, and until the unions broke into two factions labor was second only to the farm lobby in national power. But with the A. F. of L. often latterly aligned with big business against the Administration, and the C. I. O. belligerently plunging to the left of the Administration, labor has lost much of its ability to secure or block legislation and insure friendly administration of laws.

Farm Power

The farm lobby, too, has been split but not so grieviously. It can usually get anything it wants from Congress except rain in season. A combination of farm and labor lobbies, which has rarely been obtained and has never fused, would be completely dominant.

3. Lobbying for causes. There is, of course, some blurring between this group and the two listed above. But broadly speaking the peace lobby—whether for organized security and repeal of the arms embargo or for pacifism and isolation—is interested solely in its cause. So was the old prohibition lobby, which is now paying little attention to Washington and soundly building on a local-option basis.

Some of the cause-lobbies have been among the most spectacular: Rev. Charles F. Coughlin is a current example. So are the various "isms" which occupy a whole field by themselves but sometimes descend on Washington to try and influence legislation.

The only conclusion is that Democracy needs awakening to combat the never-sleeping power of selfish interest. Government is too often at the mercy of greed and prejudice except at these intervals and in those places where courage and civic conscience cry out by and for the whole people.

Present-Day American Pressure Groups

Important Pressure Groups active in Washington and in State Capitals during the past twenty years:

Professional and Labor Groups

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States aims to concentrate public opinion on "questions affecting the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the country at large through local organizations." Its direct influence on New Deal legislation has been considerable, particularly in the matter of the NRA Codes and the banking, monetary, labor, and agricultural policies of the government. It is strongly opposed to the Federal Public Works program which, it claims, competes with business.

The American Association of Manufacturers is active in the field of tariff and labor legislation and seeks to prevent government interference with business.

The American Federation of Labor, the **Congress of Industrial Organizations** and the **Railway Brotherhoods** work to procure economic benefits for their members by what they regard as the "American Plan" of wage bargaining. Their legislative committees are among the strongest influences that bring pressure on legislative bodies.

Trade Associations, such as those of the wool growers, cotton, oil, lumber, coal, meat-packing, and sugar interests, seek to put through protective tariffs or prevent federal or state regulation of prices and production.

The American Bar Association promotes uniform legislation and the improvement of tax administration in all states. The Bar Association holds a particularly strategic position because about 50 per cent of the members of all legislative bodies are lawyers.

The American Association for Social Workers promotes legislation aiming at higher personnel standards among social workers and improving their economic position.

The National Education Association sets professional standards for teachers in all states and works for their welfare. It seeks Federal aid for schools, a Federal Department of Education, and has sponsored Child Labor legislation.

The American Engineering Council is interested in establishing a National Department of Public Works, revision of mining laws and higher pay for technical employees of the Government.

The American Medical Association has been active in promoting pure foods legislation, and has co-operated with Better Business Bureaus in combating questionable advertising.

Farmers' Pressure Groups

The National Grange has worked for the bettering of farm prices and the regulation of freight rates since the 1870's.

The Non-Partisan League was a farmers' pressure group in North Dakota but became a political party and won state elections.

The Farmers' Union is similar to the Grange and has been especially strong in the cotton belt.

The National Farm Bureau, active since 1920, helped to organize the agricultural bloc of Senators from farm states.

The Milk-Producers' Federation has been particularly active in opposition to the New Deal attempts to regulate dairy prices.

The Pure Milk Association has figured prominently in the Wisconsin and Illinois milk price controversies.

Women's Pressure Organizations

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is working for world peace, civil service reforms, pure-food laws, social and child-labor legislation, and moving-picture censorship.

The National League of Women Voters and the **Women's Joint Congressional Committee** represent many local women's organizations in Washington. They seek to enlist public opinion in support of legislative measures "of special interest to women."

The Women's International League fights imperialism, forced labor, economic nationalism, dictatorship, and Fascism.

The Daughters of the American Revolution work for censorship laws, isolation, and "keeping America American."

The Woman's Party, with its plea for equal rights, and the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union,** with its emphasis on prohibition legislation, also play an important role in the Washington lobby.

Religious Groups

The 212 religious denominational groups in the United States have from time to time brought considerable political pressure to bear on Congress. They promote, in general, social welfare activity, improvement of labor standards, child-labor legislation, educational preparation for marriage, temperance movements, penal reforms, racial tolerance, world peace, and free speech, free assembly, and free press.

Temperance Organizations

The Anti-Saloon League, supported by the Protestant churches, was most active in putting through the 18th Amendment, while the **Association Against Prohibition** worked on Congress for repeal.

Army Groups

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars have exerted great effort toward securing the passage of war pension bills and bonus legislation. Their influence is strong in shaping American foreign policy. Their stand today is for "keeping America out of war."

State Lobby Control

Although the United States still has no Federal lobby law, some states have taken lobbyists in hand and regulated their activities. Here are the lists of those that have and have not.

States Having No Laws—Though some may have general "corrupt practices" provisions in their constitutions.

1. Arkansas
2. Colorado
3. Delaware
4. Illinois
5. Iowa
6. Nevada
7. New Jersey
8. New Mexico
9. Pennsylvania
10. Vermont
11. Washington.
12. Wyoming

States With Semi-Control—That is, those relying on "corrupt-practices" provisions for control of lobbies.

1. Alabama
2. Arizona
3. Louisiana
4. Michigan
5. Minnesota
6. Missouri
7. Montana
8. North Dakota
9. Oregon
10. Tennessee
11. Texas
12. Utah
13. Virginia
14. West Virginia

States With Laws—Those requiring registration of lobbyists but no financial reports:

1. California
2. Florida
3. Idaho
4. Kansas
5. Maine
6. Oklahoma

States With Laws—Those requiring registration of lobbyists and financial reports as well:

1. Connecticut
2. Georgia
3. Indiana
4. Kentucky
5. Maryland
6. Massachusetts
7. Mississippi
8. Nebraska
9. New Hampshire
10. New York
11. North Carolina
12. Ohio
13. Rhode Island
14. South Carolina
15. South Dakota
16. Wisconsin.

Did You Know—

That Hugo Black, before his Supreme Court appointment, tried vainly to get lobby control legislation on the Federal statute books?

That it was Charles Evans Hughes' insurance investigation in 1905 which lead to the exposé of lobbying practices and started the enactment of many state lobby control laws?

That in 1783 a group of disbanded soldiers organized the first mass pressure drive on Congress in objection to pay-off provisions, forcing it to adjourn to Princeton?

That the Credit Mobilier scandal connected with the building of the Union Pacific centered on the distribution of stock to Congressmen in return for legislative favors?

German Women Are Doing Their Part in War

Fill great variety of jobs in order that men may respond to the call to the colors.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—What has become of Germany's women since the war broke out?

A stroll through the Tiergarten does not reveal the usual number of housemaids sitting on benches caring for their charges; the week-day excursion boat on the Wannsee in Potsdam does not carry the customary quota of mothers taking their children for a boat-ride.

Even at the stores of Kaufhaus des Westens and at Hertie—Berlin's equivalent of Macy's or Liberty's—not as many women turn up for week-day shopping.

The German hausfrau is doing a man's work today. In the busses that pass through Leipziger Square in Berlin it is no novelty to find a woman driver, or a woman fare collector; and in the trollies that run past the railway station in Munich, there are women too—operating the trollies.

Many Do Men's Work

More women might be found in such big plants as the Bosch Magnetofabriken in Feuerback, near Stuttgart, taking place of the large numbers of men employees who have been drafted for the war. In the shops or in the business offices typing and keeping records, many women are doing a man's work in Germany today.

Further south in the flax fields that surround the famed Schloss Solitude, castle in the Black Forest associated with Schiller, German women, young girls and students, as in many other sections, can be seen gathering in the harvest, wielding a cutter, loading the cart, and driving it into the town.

It wasn't so far back in National Socialist history when German women were thought of only as mothers, and as the "sacred source of the Nation."

But in the words of Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, Reich Women's leader, "we women realized that it was our duty to contribute our share to the Leader's reconstruction program side by side with the men."

Consequently, they soon organized first the Reich Mothers' Service (Reichsmütterdienst). Then came the Women's Section of the German Labor Front (Frauenamt der Deutschen Arbeitsfront), with more than 30,000,000 girls today organized in the farm labor branch alone.

Idle Gradually Absorbed

In the early days of the National Socialist regime there were about 6,000,000 unemployed to be taken care of. But as they were gradually integrated into business and industry, and as the problem changed to one of finding workers rather than jobs, party leaders realized that Germany was going to need even women to fill important positions.

With the annexation of Austria, the Sudetenland and then Czechoslovakia, men were needed to go to these countries, and women were needed to take their places in Germany.

Today the German woman is an integral part of the German economic plan, whether she likes it or not. Work camps are now conducted solely for young girls, and manual labor is taught in a manner much the same as that taught to young men. Hard work in the fields is just as likely to be the lot of a German girl as a position in a factory office.

In wartime this service is still more pronounced with more men gone and with more jobs to be filled. German women might well find it a difficult task to find time to bring up their children while the state makes such stringent demands upon their time.

Wide World; © International

No Task Seems to Be Too Heavy

Top—Girls shoulder farm implements and old clothes and march to the fields to help in the harvest. Lower right—Women doing heavier work on a farm. Lower left—Woman conductor on a Berlin trolley car.

Buying Fire Hose by Mile

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Two British Government orders for sufficient fire hose to stretch all the way around London were disclosed Oct. 20 by the B. F. Goodrich Company. The plant is manufacturing 120 miles of the hose, intended, it was indicated, for protection against fire from incendiary bombs.

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Two More British Ships Sink—67 Lost

BORDEAUX, France, Oct. 21 (AP)—Some 67 fatalities resulted from the sinking of two British steamers in the Atlantic Tuesday, authorities estimated as they checked the stories of 300-odd survivors landed here last night by a rescue ship.

Officials said that 61 apparently had gone down with the Yorkshire and six or seven with the City of Mandalay. The two vessels were sunk by a submarine within a half hour about 500 miles off the Spanish coast.

Survivors said the Yorkshire and the City of Mandalay were in a convoy of 19 other vessels under the guard of British warships, but became separated from the convoy one day out from Gibraltar.

The 10,000-ton Yorkshire was the first to go down, torpedoed, passengers said, by a submarine which they identified as German. The City of Mandalay was struck a short time later.

The westbound Independence Hall received SOS calls from the two vessels between 3 and 4 p. m., and immediately changed its course to go to the rescue.

The Mandalay, first to be sighted, was breaking in two when the Independence Hall hove in sight Two of the vessel's lifeboats, heavily loaded, were awash. Scores of other passengers were floating in the sea in lifebelts.

Because of the heavy seas, more than two hours was required to complete the rescue work. Some of the 60 passengers aboard the Independence Hall said that while the survivors of the City of Mandalay were being picked up a submarine suddenly came to the surface. The submarine merely signaled, "How many have you saved?" and then submerged after remaining alongside a short time.

May End Mystery

LIVERPOOL, England (AP)—Owners of the British steamer Clement, sunk Sept. 30 in the South Atlantic by a mysterious German raider, announced Oct. 21 that two of the ship's officers, taken prisoner by the raider, had safely reached Saint Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

In some quarters this was taken as indicating that vengeance had overtaken the German vessel which a few Clement survivors said they believed was the pocket battleship Admiral Scheer.

Another ship entered the speculation as to the identity of the German raider, however, when British censors passed a Reuter dispatch quoting the Buenos Aires correspondent of the New York Times as saying the attacker of the Clement had been identified as the German ship Schwabenland, a converted German merchantman.

Submarine Loses

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A story of a sea duel in which an armed British merchant ship holed a German submarine and left her to be sunk by a destroyer was related today in a Ministry of Information communiqué.

Soviet Plants Mines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Hydrographic Office warned shipping Oct. 20 that the sea approach to Leningrad has been mined, Advising the office of the mined barriers, the Soviet Government said a pilot station had been established for arriving ships.

Survivor of Torpedoed Ship Describes Battle With Sub

By Radio Operator George Haresnape

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—The German submarine that sent the Freighter Heronspool to the bottom with a torpedo Oct. 12 off the Irish coast did so only after we had battled it in a four-hour night fight.

The sub didn't hit us with a single shell.

We had been protected by a British warship convoy to a point about 300 miles off Ireland. We were on our way to Montreal.

At 8:30 p. m., only a few hours after we had left the convoy, we came upon a submarine as it was sinking the big French oil tanker Emile Miguet.

The submarine was firing shot after shot at the tanker, and we started running at once, hoping to get away unnoticed.

The sub saw us, however, and started for us.

We had only one gun—I can't tell you what size because it's against British Admiralty orders—but we fought back as best we could. The submarine surfaced and continued firing with its guns. I think they wanted to save the expense of a torpedo.

"We zig-zagged all over the ocean, it seemed, firing back and forth at each other for four hours. Because of our gun the submarine didn't risk coming too close, and with the darkness adding to the confusion they failed to touch us with a shell.

At 12:45 a. m., the submarine commander must have become tired of this. Anyway he let go a torpedo—and the fight was over.

The torpedo struck us so unexpectedly and we abandoned ship so quickly I didn't have time even to send an SOS for help. All 36 crew members got away safely in two lifeboats.

The submarine cruised about us as we bobbed in the sea swells, but no one spoke to us. The Heronspool sank very slowly and we would have boarded her again if the sub had only left.

Finally, four hours after it was hit, the Freighter sank. The sub stuck by us, for another hour until the American liner President Harding came into sight, then left.

The American ship, which was hurrying to the scene in answer to the French oil tanker's distress signals, saw us and picked us up. Two British warships meanwhile had come to the aid of the French tanker's survivors.

All the Heronspool crew are in good condition. None were hurt when the hurricane hit the President Harding last Tuesday night, injuring many of her passengers and crew.

Air Corps Expects 12,000 Planes a Year

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The United States Army Air Corps hopes to be able to produce "a peak of 12,000 planes a year" at an unspecified time in the future, Capt. James L. Jackson of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, said Oct. 20.

Captain Jackson, who is attached to the Field Service Section, told the Aero Club of Buffalo that, under present expansion plans, the Air Corps will have 5,500 active new type planes by July 1, 1941.

Discussing possible planes of the future, Captain Jackson said it had been suggested that "even the machine guns be streamlined into the wing, so that only the muzzle would be visible."

French Warn Foe Then Bomb Bridge

BASEL (AP)—French military engineers, after politely warning German sentinels on the opposite bank of the Rhine, Oct. 21 dynamited a small steel footbridge spanning the river near the electric plant at Kembs, 12 miles north of here.

The bridge was used in peacetime by German workers who crossed daily to the Kembs region. It has been little used since the fall of 1938 when these workers were discharged and replaced by French employees.

National Breton Party Rule Out in France

PARIS (AP)—By official decree, the Minister of the Interior, Albert Sarraut, on Oct. 20 dissolved the National Breton Party which officials long have held responsible for terrorist acts against the Government in Northwestern France.

The Party headquarters at Rennes was closed. The last incident laid to the Breton autonomists was a bombing in Quimper Prefecture Feb. 27.

Neutral Bloc in Balkans Expected to Follow Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Determined efforts to form a strong neutral bloc in the Balkans are expected to follow the signature of the Anglo-Franco-Turkish mutual assistance pact, the conclusion of which sent Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey hurrying back to Berlin to report on what is generally regarded as a serious blow to German diplomacy in Southeast Europe.

The news from Ankara happened to coincide with the resignation of the Bulgarian Government—an event which experts have been expecting for some weeks. If, as is also expected, Premier George Kiosseivanoff succeeds in forming a new Government with much the same personnel, though slightly friendlier towards its neighbors, the gradual coagulation of the Balkan states, and even Hungary, into a friendly group, more or less impervious to intrigues from outside, comes within range of practical politics.

There is reason to believe that Italy is vigorously encouraging such a development.

Diplomatic Puzzle

The circumstances surrounding the signature of the Ankara pact have set the diplomatic world a pretty puzzle in trying to estimate the real feelings of Moscow on the subject of Turkey's firm refusal to accept Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's last minute proposals to Sukru Saracoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, which the Turkish Government rejected on the ground that it was incompatible with other international obligations, including those towards its new allies, France and Britain.

Some observers hold the view that Moscow was merely acting according to the letter of agreement with Berlin and that Joseph Stalin neither expected Mr. Saracoglu to accept, nor was very much perturbed when he did not. Some color is lent to this interpretation by the extremely cordial terms of the farewell messages exchanged between Turkey and Russia when Mr. Saracoglu went home.

Others, however, think that Moscow may subsequently show its displeasure by leaning somewhat further over toward Berlin during the diplomatic exchanges which are expected to follow the conclusion of the new pact. If the latter explanation is correct, Russian intimation that the commercial negotiations with Germany are likely to take longer than Germany has been hoping, represents nothing more than a bargaining counter. The Russian offer of 1,000,000 tons of manganese ore to the United States when it is badly needed by Germany would presumably have to be put in the same category.

Balkans Watch Russia

Most of the Balkan States are intensely suspicious of Russian intentions. The tendency both in London and Ankara diplomatic circles, however, is to regard the suspension of the Russo-Turkish talks as purely temporary, as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons yesterday. It is pointed out in this connection that the Turkish Minister of Agriculture is on his way to visit the Moscow Agricultural Exhibition and that his presence may enable diplomatic conversations for the new Russo-Turkish pact to be resumed where Mr. Saracoglu left off.

Meanwhile, it is emphasized in all three capitals concerned, Paris as well as London and Ankara, that the new tripartite treaty was never directed against Russia. The clause exempting Turkey from implementing the treaty if the democracies should be forced to fight Russia was inserted in the early stages of the negotiations long before Mr. Saracoglu went to Moscow.

It is further pointed out that if there had been any thought of Russia as an aggressor against Turkey, the treaty would not have covered merely the Mediterranean area and Rumania but also the Caucasus—the only area where Turkey and Russia have a common frontier.

In other words the treaty was motivated solely by the thought of possible aggression by the two Axis powers.

The Role of Italy

Since negotiations began, fear of German aggression in the Balkans has receded somewhat and Italy has developed an inclination to support Balkan independence instead of threatening it. This has caused considerable satisfaction in both London and Paris. Even though the conclusion of the tripartite treaty is held to make it impossible for Italy to dream of joining Germany against three such strong Mediterranean powers as Britain, France, and Turkey, Italian co-operation in making Eastern Europe safe from external aggression would undoubtedly be welcomed by all three signatories.

If the threat which certain of the Balkan States believe may shortly come from Russia were ever to eventuate, it is thought that Italian co-operation would be readily available.

Meanwhile, suspicion of Russia has caused several Balkan states and Italy to turn friendlier eyes towards one another than has been the case for a long while. The Yugoslav radio, forgetting Italy's ancient claims on Dalmatia, has been filling the air with praise of Italian help in promoting a better atmosphere between Hungary and Rumania. The Italian radio, similarly is stressing its undying friendship for Turkey, a country to which Italy has been on cool terms for a long while.

Turkey and Italy

Similarly, the Greeks and Italians have been able to reduce garrisons which have been facing one another on the Albanian frontier ever since Premier Mussolini overthrew King Zog this spring. The Rumanians are also urging their "blood brothers" in Italy to help organize peace in the Balkans. Even the new Bulgarian Government may be expected to turn its eyes southwestward rather than northeastward.

Despite the ostensible reason for such an attitude, namely the fear that Russia intends to do in the Balkans what it has just done in the Baltic, diplomatic observers here stress the fact that at the moment it would be a mistake to assume that Russia is about to embark on a policy of adventure towards the Mediterranean. Under the new pacts with the Baltic States, Russia has undertaken big military commitments which will involve maintaining garrisons totaling perhaps 100,000 to 150,000 men on foreign soil and it also has large new territory to consolidate in Eastern Poland. This necessitates considerable military and economic effort which economists believe will put a heavy strain on Russia's industrial capacity as well as on its political organizing ability.

Polish railroads must be converted to the Russian broad gauge. Commissars must be found for new Provinces. Supplies of ammunition and equipment must be accumulated on the Estonian mainland and islands, in Latvian and Lithuanian centers and perhaps Finland also.

Added to this, winter is coming on when troop movements, particularly of mechanized forces, are very difficult if not impossible.

For these reasons experts believe that Russian diplomacy will go slow in the Balkans as, indeed, it has done elsewhere throughout the war period so far, and there are no reasons yet to believe that when Russia moves again Germany will find the result any less disconcerting than in the first weeks of the war.

Gas Corps Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—French women are busy in the formation of a new corps for war service. Their efforts have the full approval of the "passive defense" authorities.

The new corps is destined for special work during gas attack. It consists of some 150 women and is not likely to expand to much larger dimensions since its requirements are stringent.

The corps is composed of motor drivers and chemists, and both will work in an emergency under the direct orders of the police.

French women are at this time showing themselevs in no way lacking in courage. Although warned that the towns and countryside of their eastern frontiers offers the most precarious living conditions, they refuse to leave them so long as any possibility of useful work remains to be done there. From all over the country come offers of help from women who are ready to leave places of comparative safety in order to undertake work made necessary by war conditions.

A corps of auxiliary airwomen has been set up in Paris. Members of Les Françaises décorées de la Légion d'honneur have opened a bureau at which are received offers from women for all kinds of war work.

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ADJUSTMENT of LOCAL 5c RIDES

Effective November 1

The Board of Public Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway has made adjustments, effective November 1, in the local 5c rides on certain surface car, bus and trackless trolley lines which will result in the following local 5c rides.

Franklin Park to Uphams Corner, via Columbia Rd.
Uphams Corner to Andrew Station, via Columbia Rd.
Fields Corner to Grove Hall, via Geneva Ave.
Grove Hall to Dudley Station, via Warren St.
Fields Cor. to Uphams Cor., via Meeting House Hill
Mattapan Square to Columbia Rd., via Blue Hill Ave.
Columbia Rd. to Egleston Station, via Seaver St.
Ashmont Station to Grove Hall, via Talbot Ave. and Bowdoin St.
Ashmont Sta. to Grove Hall, via Washington St.
Jamaica Plain Carhouse to Roxbury Crossing, via Center St.
Roxbury Crossing to Dudley Station, via Roxbury St.
Charles River to Roslindale Square, via Centre St. and Belgrade Ave.
Roslindale Sq. to Forest Hills Sta., via Washington St.
Dedham line to Roslindale Sq., via Washington St.
Cleary Sq. to Cummins Highway, via Hyde Park Ave.
Cummins High. to Forest Hills Sta., via Hyde Park Ave.
Mattapan Sq. to Hyde Park Ave. via Cummins Highway
Egleston Sq to Roxbury Crossing, via Columbus Ave.
Roxbury Crossing to Berkeley St., via Tremont St.
Reservoir Carhouse to Coolidge Corner, via Beacon St.
Coolidge Corner to St. Mary's St., via Beacon St.
Lake St. to Harvard Ave., via Commonwealth Ave.
Harvard Ave. to Blandford St., via Commonwealth Ave.
Chestnut Hill to Brookline Village, via Boylston St.
Brookline Village to Kenmore Sq., via Brookline Ave.
Cypress St. to Brookline Village, via Boylston St.
Allston to Brookline Village, via Harvard Ave.
Brookline Village to Dudley Sta., via Roxbury Crossing
Boylston and Hammond Sts. to Ashville Rd., South Brookline
Ashville Rd. to Boylston and Lee Sts., Brookline
Savin Hill Sta. to Uphams Corner, via Savin Hill Ave.
Uphams Corner to Dudley Station, via Dudley St.
Fields Corner Station to Uphams Corner, via Ashmont Station and Meeting House Hill
Uphams Corner to Fields Corner Station, via Stoughton St. and Dorchester Ave.
Fields Corner to Uphams Corner, via Dorchester Ave. and Stoughton St.
Uphams Corner to Fields Corner Station, via Meeting House Hill and Ashmont Station
Fields Cor. Sta. to Savin Hill Ave., via Dorchester Ave.
Savin Hill Ave. to Andrew Station, via Dorchester Ave.
Belgrade Ave. to Eliot and Center Sts., via Center St.
Eliot and Center Sts. to Green Street Station
Baker and Vermont Sts. to Spring and Center Sts.
Spring and Center Sts., to Washington and Grove St.
Arlington Heights to Alewife Brook, via Mass. Ave.
Alewife Brook to Harvard Sq., via Massachusetts Ave.
Waverley to Mt. Auburn bridge, via Trapelo Rd.
Mt. Auburn bridge, to Harvard Square Station, via Mt. Auburn St.
Watertown Carhouse to Mt. Auburn bridge, via Mt. Auburn St.
Watertown Carhouse to Market and Washington Sts., via Arsenal St.
Market St. and Western Ave. to Central Square, via Western Ave.
Watertown Carhouse to Market and Washington Sts., Brighton
Market and Washington Sts. to Blandford St., via Commonwealth Ave.
Clarendon Hill to Davis quare, via Holland St.
Davis Square to Lechmere Square, via Highland Ave.
Davis Square to Lechmere Square, via Somerville Ave.
Spot Pond to Salem St., via Fellsway
Salem St. to Sullivan Square, via Fellsway
Salem Street Carhouse to Medford Sq., via Salem St.
Medford Square to Sullivan Square, via Winter Hill
Clarendon Hill to Ball Square, via Broadway
Powder House Square to Sullivan Square, via Broadway
Linden to Glendale Square, via Broadway
Glendale Square to Everett Station, via Broadway
Malden Square to Glendale Square, via Ferry St.
Glendale Square to Chelsea Square, via Ferry St.
Glendale Square to Chelsea Square, via Everett Square
Lebanon St. to Malden Square, via Salem St.
Malden Square to Everett Station, via Main St.
Revere Beach to Orient Heights, via Ocean Ave.
Gladstone St. Loop to Maverick Sta., via Bennington St.
Revere Beach to Park and Pearl Sts., via Revere St.
Bellingham Square to Maverick Sta., via Meridian St.
Revere Beach to Park and Pearl Sts., via Beach St.
Faneuil Sq. to Union Sq., Allston, via North Beacon St.
Union Square, Allston, to Central Square, via River St.
Commonwealth and Chestnut Hill Aves. to Western Ave. and Market St., Brighton
Union Square, Allston, to Harvard Square, via North Harvard St.
Harvard Square to Union Square, Somerville, via Kirkland St.
Arlington Center to Ball Square, via Medford Hillside
Powder House Sq. to Lechmere Sta., via Medford St.
Belmont Center to Blanchard Rd. and Concord Ave.
Blanchard Rd. and Concord Ave. to Harvard Sq.
Arlington Heights to Blanchard Rd. and Concord Ave., via Concord Turnpike
Sullivan Square to Union Square, Somerville, via Washington St.
Union Square, Somerville, to Central Square, Cambridge, via Prospect St.
Upper Highland Ave. to Malden Sq., via Pleasant St.
Malden Square to Cross and Walnut Sts., via Main St.
Linden Square to Malden Square, via Salem St.
Malden Square to Quincy and Avon Sts., via Highland Ave.
Broadway North to Malden Square, via Salem St.
West Medford to Medford Square, via High St.
Medford Square to Sullivan Square, via Mystic Ave.
Medford Sq. to Powder House Sq., via Medford Hillside
Powder House Sq. to Massachusetts Ave., via Davis Sq.
Medford Sq. to Malden Sq., via Salem and Pleasant Sts.
Woodlawn to Chelsea Square, via Washington Ave.
Bellingham Square to City Square, via Chelsea St.

The intent of the Trustees is to retain a network of rides at a local rate by placing these rides on a sound basis consistent with the principle under which they were originally adopted, namely, rides to and from local centers.

The local rides not named in this statement are not changed. There will be no change in the regular 10c ride nor in the 5c pupils' tickets.

A booklet showing all the 5c local rides with the method of fare collection for each ride is being prepared for public distribution.

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France Keeps Its Poise Even in War; A Conducted Tour Behind the Lines

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—How does France take the war? The conflict is today the big overshadowing fact in French life. One could scarcely find a family where some one has not been called to the colors, and cases are sometimes reported where six or seven brothers are serving at the front. So far the war has proceeded more calmly than many persons expected when the hostilities began. France has thus far been spared the two greatest tests of civilian morale, heavy casualty lists and air bombardments of cities and towns.

Taught by the bitter experiences of the last war when microscopic gains of territory were sometimes bought with tens of thousands of lives the French public has not clamored for spectacular victories and fully approves the cautious tactics with which Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin and his aides are conducting the war on the Saar front, almost like a siege, throwing away no large numbers of lives in frontal attacks, rather retreating to prepared positions than to holding advanced gains at useless cost of men. What does France expect from war?

Goal of Permanent Peace

Paradoxical as it may sound, the primary French war aim is permanent peace. The treaty obligation to Poland is not the sole and perhaps not the chief reason why France resorted to arms.

After the speedy breakdown of the Munich settlement, in which France went to the extreme limit in concessions, opinion hardened here. It was impossible to live peacefully with Herr Hitler.

Premier Daladier shows his sound sense of the attitude of his people when he constantly emphasizes in his appeals the need of permanent peace and the impossibility of living under a constant threat of mobilization. This correspondent heard the same sentiment from many French mobilized soldiers. They go into the war without enthusiasm and without illusions but with a certain feeling of stoicism generated by a sense of inevitability. Concrete French war aims are still unformulated if only because the war is at such an early stage, but there is strong demand in the newspapers for more solid guarantees against aggression than France received at Versailles.

United Against Hitler Peace

Are the French people united? There is general agreement from Conservatives to Socialists on the impossibility of accepting any peace dictated by Herr Hitler. A great majority of the Socialist Deputies in the Chamber recently voted a resolution indorsing the attitude of Prime Minister Chamberlin in this connection.

Communists Outlawed

The Communists, who executed an amazing switch from the strongest advocacy of war last spring and summer to favoring consideration of peace following the recent Soviet-German agreement, have been outlawed as a party and most of their Deputies arrested because they tried to re-establish the party under another name. Communist local municipal administrations have been dissolved.

There isn't any complete uniformity of viewpoint among the Socialists, some of whom are urging convocation of the Chamber of Deputies, more publicity in Government policies, but the defeatist sentiment regarding the war is negligible.

How does Paris look in wartime conditions? The French capital has assumed a more normal appearance in recent weeks. Many persons who found places of refuge in the provinces are returning despite warnings by the authorities. Evening blackouts, numerous piles of sandbags and the familiar sign "Abri" (air raid shelter) emphasize the war atmosphere, but the people are now more inclined to leave their gas masks at home.

How does life proceed behind lines? Mobilization naturally brought much dislocation and hardship with many small businesses being forced to close because their owner had gone to war or because of the lack of consumers.

The soldier in the French Army receives the nominal pay of 50 centimes daily and his family receives a government allotment of 12 francs in Paris and less in the provinces. A considerable part of the French industry and commerce depending on foreign tourists has been hard hit and many hotels have been closed or converted into hospitals or convalescent homes. However, it is the Government policy to encourage the carrying on of business as in normal life so far as possible.

Economic Policy

What is the French economic policy? The consistently liberal economic policy which Finance Minister Paul Reynaud favors as a matter of principle is naturally disrupted by war needs. France, like all belligerent countries, took steps to prevent the outflow of capital and demanded that its citizens declare their foreign holdings. However, French requirements in this connection still are less severe than the British, since resident foreigners are not required to declare holdings and the French who possess gold or currency within the country are not required to declare these, although, of course, they are not permitted to send them out of the country. Non-essential imports are now forbidden and exports are encouraged as far as the exigencies of war permit. While the banks function normally and no moratorium has been declared, bills are not collected with peacetime strictness and soldiers are freed from the obligation of paying rent for the duration of war. After war they are given a period of six months within which they are supposed to pay one quarter of their normal rent.

French Ready to Close Deal for U. S. Supplies

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 21

Maurice Garreau-Dombasle, commercial counselor to the French Embassy and in charge of French war purchases in the United States, yesterday said France is about to make the first major purchases of necessary supplies here since the European war began.

A contract has been signed, or is about to be signed, he said in answer to an inquiry, with the Studebaker Co., for an undisclosed number of automobile trucks.

Similar negotiations are proceeding with other United States automobile manufacturers and other businessmen.

It would be contrary to policy to make more definite disclosures at this time, M. Garreau-Dombasle said.

'G. H. Q.'

Somewhere in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the many secrets of wartime that of the location of the General Headquarters, the directing nerve center of a nation in arms, is most carefully guarded. This precaution is all the more obviously necessary in this age of air warfare. About all one can say on this subject, therefore, is that the French G. H. Q. is in France, in a pleasant little town, surrounded by rolling wooded country.

One of the buildings where its work is carried on is a typical chateau; and here several staff officers received a visiting group of American journalists with traditional military hospitality. In informal talks in the large reception room of the chateau and during a luncheon which had been prepared with marvelous skill by a veteran chef who had filled the same office with Marshal Philippe Petain during the World War, our hosts gave us a very clear picture of the general aims of French strategy during the first period of the war.

There has been no effort to rush headlong against strongly fortified positions, to run up heavy casualty lists. The French military problem was simplified, to some extent, by the speedy collapse of the Polish resistance, which relieved the French Army of any obligation to sacrifice its own interests in order to help a hard-pressed ally. The collapse was the result of several causes: the treacherous Soviet attack in the rear, the exceptionally clear dry weather, which favored the German offensive with airplanes and mechanized weapons, the refusal of the Poles to take the advice of French officers and fall back on more defensible lines at the beginning of the campaign.

With only the Western Front to consider, it has been the French military policy to make haste slowly, to be content with small advances at a minimum cost in lives, to test out airplanes and artillery and gradually to rectify the deeply indented frontier line, eliminating one by one by the pockets of German territory which protrude into France.

What impressed the visitor to the G. H. Q. was the calmness and order which prevailed, notwithstanding the tremendously complicated problems of military organization and supply which have to be solved. One understood better the smoothness of the French mobilization after seeing the headquarters where the directing chiefs of the various departments, operations, intelligence, service of supply, etc., are at work.

Verdun

This city became renowned, not only in France but throughout the world, because of the epic battle which raged around it during 1916. It was here that one first heard the famous French slogan: "Ils ne passeront pas" (They shall not pass.") And the Germans did not pass. Verdun was almost the classica lexample of the kind of fighting that one does not find, as yet, on the present front: the shock of immense masses of men hurled against each other with frightful casualties on the hills around the town.

Verdun's military associations go far back into French history. Located on the country's eastern marshes, it had more than a normal share of the war's alarms. It was the astute Cardinal Richelieu who took adantage of the confusion of the Thirty Years War to incorporate the town in France. One can still see traces of the fortifications erected by Vauban, the famous military engineer of Louis XIV. Verdun distinguished itself by a steadfast if vain resistance during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870-1871.

Although this warrior-city is only some 60 miles from the present front, there has been little evacuation of the civilian population and one found numerous children at an amateur recreation performance in a village outside the city. Soldiers made up a considerable part of the audience and the local priest played the piano. One of the performers came out and sang a militant song, the burden of which was "Prussian soldier, go your way; I am a son of France." This was followed by Schubert's Serenade and by a scene, which soldiers and children alike laughed at heartily, from one of the comic operas of Offenbach.

Verdun has its American, as well as its French military associations. The house where the American First Army maintained headquarters is carefully preserved and one of the members of our party found himself in the same village where he had once been quartered as a member of an artillery unit. The Mayor of Verdun, M. Gaston Thiebaut, who was also a member of the Chamber of Deputies, delivered a declamatory speech of welcome to the journalists, in which he repeatedly emphasized the common ties which linked America with France.

Mechanized Unit

In a region which, in deference to military susceptibilities, shall remain nameless, but which was well behind the Maginot Line, which is the powerful rampart of France's eastern frontier, one was able to see something of the life of a mechanized division, with its 10,500 men and 2,400 vehicles, including great numbers of trucks and automobiles, squadrons of 20 light tanks and a number of larger 20-ton tanks and armored-cars.

As the German campaign in Poland showed, these motorized weapons are the twentieth century substitute for the cavalry of previous wars. Each has its special uses. The armored car can attain greater speed than the tank, but it is more vulnerable to attack and must stay on roads which are likely to be mined or blocked. The tank, on the other hand, can cross anything except a fairly large stream.

There was some very admirable camouflage in a clump of trees of a score of small tanks; even a low flying airplane could scarcely have spotted them. We saw a competition in marksmanship with a quick-firing powerful gun mounted on a 20-ton tank. The target was a round piece of cork floating in the stream. There were some good hits; and it would have obviously been unhealthy to attempt to cross the stream in the face of fire from even this single tank.

French Soldiers

One of the first characteristics of the French soldier is his love of a joke. Our credentials were being inspected on one very rainy day at a point near the front. On seeing my name of Chamberlin the sergeant who was inspecting the papers laughed and said: "You should have brought your umbrella."

One finds men from every part of France and of every social condition in France's citizen army. The well-to-do manufacturer shares his breakfast of bread and bar chocolate with the artisan; the peacetime butcher, baker or candlestick maker, assigned to service in a fort of the Maginot Line, may find himself bunking next to a teacher of history, the post which Premier Daladier left to serve as a sergeant in the World War, from which he emerged with the rank of captain.

Occasionally one stumbled on an English-speaking soldier. One, who spoke not only English but very colloquial American and displayed a lively interest in the outcome of the World Series, was a young Irish-Canadian who had become a naturalized French citizen. Another was a tall sergeant, a cotton importer in normal times, who spoke of dealing with firms in Dallas, a city which he pronounced with a French accent that no Texan would have recognized.

Memorandum From Rome

The War Seems a Long Way Off to a Dweller in Rome, and Even in England It Isn't What Was Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

I wonder if the existence of war in northern Europe seems as unreal and remote in America as it does here in Rome only a few hundred miles and two days removed from England and France. Perhaps the detailed and graphic coverage of the war news in the press and radio in America brings people closer to it and makes it seem more real on the far side of the Atlantic than it did to me during the first 12 days of the war in belligerent countries.

After the shock of the first air raid warning in London within about five minutes after Prime Minister Chamberlain's radio statement of 11:15 on Sept. 3 that England was at war, the fact of war took on an increasingly peculiar and unreal quality. England had braced itself for prompt and terrible attacks from the skies and somehow expected that all the forecast horrors of modern war would develop at once. When it failed to do so, each succeeding day produced an increasing sense of something amiss. Nothing happened on the Western front. British planes dropped tons of leaflets over Germany. The latter did not even deign to reply in kind. Much was made of a raid on the German naval base at Kiel, but public opinion sensed that it was not a major effort in real force according to modern aerial warfare standards.

That first air raid warning did of course give everyone a rather sinking feeling. Your correspondent was at the American Embassy. He was engaged in helping with the emergency evacuation of Americans of whom there were about a hundred in and around the Embassy. We had all knocked off work to sit around the radios and listen to the Prime Minister. Someone said, "Well, that's that," and we started back to our respective offices when the sirens went off.

* * *

Ambassador Kennedy emerged from his office emitting gruff orders to get gas masks and get to the air raid shelter around the corner at once (Government economy had denied him funds necessary to build a shelter in the basement of the Embassy). We did, feeling a trifle shaken at such prospect of instant German action. It was soon over and we trooped back to the Embassy suspecting it had been a try-out to accustom people to the sirens and the system.

The next warning in the early morning of the following day was personally less successful. A New York newspaper man was staying with me in my flat. We woke from a pleasant slumber with the sirens shrieking. We sat up in bed, debated some time whether to do anything about it, finally grudgingly pulled on shoes and coats, trudged to the basement, sat down on the cold concrete floor and lit a candle for company. But we didn't wait long. An Irish maid, who had gone to a more formal shelter next door, found it very amusing to see us there and informed us brightly that the "all-clear" signal had blown. We had slept right through the original warning and the supposed period of the raid and only awakened when it was officially safe to return to bed.

By the time the third warning came the following morning your correspondent is able to report that he had achieved complete poise. He was engaged in using his American electric razor, which he proceeded to continue without interruption, only noting perhaps more than he might otherwise have done the silver spots shimmering against the bright morning sky which represent London's most aesthetic balloon barrage. Since no traffic is allowed on the roads during the period of warning and since this time there was a lapse of about two hours between the signals a very leisurely and pleasant breakfast was enjoyed accompanied by a detached and amateur effort to deduce the location of the presumed German raid from the direction of the British planes which could be seen from the window in continuous procession flying toward the southeast.

* * *

War in England thus took on an external quality of remoteness and only slightly irritating interference with daily routine. We listened dutifully to the extremely uninformative radio bulletins provided in a most matter-of-fact tone at frequent intervals. The voice of the announcer should be preserved for posterity as the ultimate expression of British reserve—detached, conversational, distinctly informal and quite devoid of any hint whatever of excitement or tension.

Of course there was an undercurrent which cut across this external of scarcely interrupted normality. In the eerie blue dimness of a vast railroad station a man stepped up to the sandwich counter next me. I noticed a flaxen-haired child clutching his hand. "You're taking her out of London?" I asked. "Yes, if we can get on the next train. We came here at 11 this morning and the next one we have a chance on is at 1 tomorrow morning." It was then about 9 in the evening. And I spent a quiet Sunday afternoon in a suburban garden trying wretchedly to make cheerful conversation while two wives sewed methodically on field tunics for husbands who had already once before been away from home for four years.

But that was England and the north and here in Rome there is sunshine and then gentle rain and the church bells ring without undertones and there are young men still in the streets and one listens to the radio with far less awareness of actual war than Orson Welles could provide from an imaginative script.

Joseph C. Harsch

In Germany

There are little bits of Germany which one may visit without a visa from Berlin. These are the small pockets and indentations of the frontier, totalling altogether about 150 square miles, which the French had succeeded in occupying after the first month of leisurely fighting. From a mining town which was originally French, but almost on the frontier, we crossed the frontier, saw the buildings which had once housed the frontiers guards, with the panes of the windows broken during the fighting which occurred during the French occupation and peered into the glades of the Forest of Warndt, which, in time of war, recalled Poe's lines about the "dark tarn of Auber" and "the ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir."

For danger in more than one form stalked in these glades. Little patrols hunted each other, Indian fashion, but with machine-guns instead of the rifles of frontier days. The bodies of two Germans who had fallen in one of these little skirmishes had just been brought into the French mining town. And the wood was also filled with mines and other explosives which the French engineers had spent a good deal of time in trying to clear up. From a height on the French side of the frontier one could see several miles into Germany where the Germans were holding a ridge which the French were simultaneously bombarding and trying to capture by a double turning operation on each side.

William Henry Chamberlin

'Ham and Egg' Plan: Effect on Institutions

(Continued from Page 1)

gross-income tax of 3 per cent on the revenues of every person, firm, association, copartnership, or corporation, and this of course might include churches. The tax does not apply to revenues received in or promptly converted into "warrants" or, to use the technical term, the stamp-scrip, which is to be issued to finance the $30-Thursday payments. Annual income of or under $3,000 is also exempt.

For the first 12 weeks of the plan, no warrants are to be issued. But the gross-income tax is to begin at once, and a Tax Commission provided for under the constitutional amendment and appointed from a list of names recommended by the present promoters of the plan, has power to make rules and regulations with the effect of law.

This is taken to mean two things:

1. If churches were unable or did not care to convert their income—received through the collection plate or otherwise—into warrants or stamp-scrip, they would be subject to a tax unprecedented in American history, a 3 per cent tax on their gross income minus the $3,000 annual exemption.

2. The Tax Commission might possibly do what it pleased in the inspection of church books, records, membership lists, etc., in the task of enforcing the tax law. Proponents say such enforcement activities would be unlikely except in the improbable event that churches were suspected of illegal tax evasion. Whether such a tax on the collection plate would be upheld by the Federal courts—State courts are expressly forbidden by the terms of this constitutional amendment to act against it in any way—is of course open to question. Proponents of the plan have every confidence such a tax is legal.

Many Ramifications

There are, of course, many ramifications in the tax plan. In the 12-weeks period before warrants were issued, but during which the 3 per cent tax is to be collected on a monthly basis, there would be no possibility for churches to use them to obtain tax exemption, even if they chose to do so. They could convert their revenues of the final month into warrants within five days of the end of the month. So for about eight weeks at the inception of this plan—if it passes—churches (and everybody else) according to the plan would have to pay a 3 per cent tax on gross income above their annual exemption of $3,000. After these eight weeks, they would have to pay on all revenue not obtained or converted into warrants.

Some proponents of the plan say warrants may not always be available in adequate quantity to supply all desirous of tax exemption. Other proponents say velocity of turnover would assure exemption possibility.

So there seems no escaping the conclusion that upon passage of this amendment, and barring court action or possibly administrative exemptions by the Tax Commission—which exemptions would be contrary to statements by prospective Commission members—every church in California would have to face the issue of a gross income tax under the circumstances outlined above.

Interstate Commerce

Moreover, if a church did convert its income into warrants, and then turned part back into cash with which to meet obligations—such as interest or amortization payments—it would have to pay the new 3 per cent tax on such amounts over an annual $3,000 converted into cash. All income derived from interstate commerce is exempt. But if a church already had converted all or part of its income into warrants to avoid the new tax, it might not be assured of the possibility of obtaining dollar-for-dollar convertibility into cash money to pay obligations whether outside or inside the State. That is, of course, a controversial point. The plan's proponents have within recent weeks insisted on complete convertibility after 30 days—after the 12-week initial period—to the full face value of warrants, but the constitutional amendment itself provides only for convertibility after a two-cent stamp has been affixed to the back of every $1 warrant every week for 52 weeks.

There is another way in which the amendment might affect church interests in California. Paragraph 7 of Section 2 says that: "It is not desirable and it is not in the interest of the general welfare that either private industry, private institutions, or private persons should implement, govern, or supervise any sort of distribution or allotment of goods to such persons as are disemployed or otherwise placed outside the sphere of 'earnings' by force of circumstances over which such persons have no control."

Study Provision Carefully

Would this provision prohibit some activities of church benevolent institutions? Opponents claim it would. Proponents say the sentence is part of a quasi-preamble to the bill, and should not be taken seriously. But charitable institutions might be affected, and those interested in them will, of course, study the provision carefully and make their own interpretations. The 3 per cent tax also would apply to such benevolent activities just as it would to churches.

In the field of indirect effects on churches, of course unlimited deductions might be drawn. Opponents of the amendment declare it will bring chaos to the State, and churches naturally would be involved in the general situation. Proponents say that a bright new era would emerge, and that the incidence of the 3 per cent tax would soon be swallowed up and forgotten in a period of prosperity and happiness. But that brings us to a consideration of what the Ham and Eggs proposal really is—the field of succeeding articles.

Plan Opposed

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21 (AP)—Upton Sinclair, Socialist writer and Democratic nominee for Governor of California in 1934, emphatically condemned the "Ham and Eggs" plan last night.

In the manuscript of a radio speech Mr. Sinclair called the plan a "menacing illusion." He expressed belief that if the voters adopt it Nov. 7, it "will bring chaos and suffering to our State and set back the movement for economic security for many years."

The plan calls for payments of $30 in warrants every Thursday to qualified persons over 50.

In his race for Governor, Mr. Sinclair proposed a State pension of $50 a month for persons 60 and over. He recalled this, but said he knew of no way it could be paid except through operation of a State system of production-for-use for the unemployed. Such a system was the main plank in his platform.

Finland to Raise $9,500,000 Defense Fund

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 21 (AP)—Finland moved today to float a defense loan of 500,000,000 Finnish marks (about $9,500,000) as it neared a showdown in its relations with Soviet Russia.

Apparently "morally strengthened" by the recent Stockholm conference, in which it participated with Norway, Denmark and Sweden, Finland ordered its former Premier, Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, back to Moscow to resume talks expected to reach a turning point in two or three days.

Dr. Paasikivi planned to leave Helsingfors with proposals believed to reflect the northern nations' desire to preserve strict neutrality in the European conflict. He is scheduled to reach Moscow Monday.

Added to the staff accompanying Dr. Paasikivi will be Finance Minister V. Tanner. A government spokesman said the addition would give the Mission "more authority."

Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko, who gave the Mission its final instructions, said the addition of Mr. Tanner did not mean, however, that any new questions were to be brought into the discussion.

"I believe a solution may be found with respect for the vital interests of both parties," Mr. Erkko declared. "So far the discussions with the Soviet have been on friendly terms. There has been no pressure."

At the same time he indicated Finland was fortified by the backing of other northern countries and was ready to stand firmly to its viewpoint.

"Our line is clear," he said. "We want to stand for neutrality. That means we are ready to discuss questions that are not contrary to our neutrality."

"We feel more confident," Mr. Erkko declared. "The demonstration of loyalty, not only of the northern countries but of the whole American Continent is a great satisfaction to us, and it is very difficult to thank them. It shows a perfect understanding of our position everywhere."

Referring to Finland's extensive defense preparations, the Minister said they are due to "happenings in the South Baltic which forced us to take steps to guard our neutral position." He said the morale of Finland's armed forces was "very high."

The current defense measures caused the Administration to propose a five-year loan, to be negotiated through sale of bonds.

Professors at Helsingfors University proposed that all teachers not serving as military reserves contribute two days' salary monthly to the families or reservists.

Beginning Monday, it will be impossible to travel in Finland's frontier districts without a military pass. Some of these frontier areas already are under strict military control. Included will be the Aaland Islands, strategic archipelago between Finland and Sweden, and certain harbor districts along the Gulf of Bosnia.

British, French, Turkish Forces Plan to Co-operate

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 21 (AP)—Military leaders of Britain, France and Turkey completed extensive plans today for military co-operation under the new tripartite mutual assistance treaty.

The conferences, which began Wednesday, concluded as Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of French forces in the Eastern Mediterranean, and Lieut.-Gen. Archibald P. Wavell, British Middle East Commander, prepared to return to their respective headquarters by plane.

Marshal Fevsi Cakmack, chief of the Turkish Army, described the results as "highly satisfactory."

The military leaders were said to have decided on the closest co-operation and co-ordination of their staffs in Asia Minor. Britain and France were reported to have pledged large quantities of fighting planes and war equipment for quick delivery to Turkey, as well as assistance for the Turkish Navy in the Black Sea.

Soviet Is Alert

MOSCOW, Oct. 21 (AP)—Izvestia Russian Government newspaper, declared today that the new British-French-Turkish mutual assistance treaty "inevitably creates the impression that there existed certain plans to drive a wedge between Germany and the Soviet Union."

The newspaper declared that a Turkish-Russian agreement was incompatible "with Turkey's undertakings under the British-French-Turkish treaty."

An editorial in Izvestia said the treaty establishes a new balance of power in the Mediterranean and added:

"The Soviet Union, being the greatest Black Sea power, must keep a watchful eye on everything related to the approaches to the Black Sea."

The editorial acknowledged that Russian interests were not directly affected and that the protocol to the treaty freed Turkey from any obligation that would involve it in war with the U. S. S. R.

But, it said, "the treaty cannot be regarded as an instrument of peace. It testifies to the fact that Britain and France drew Turkey into the orbit of war."

Izvestia said that, "under this treaty, Turkey is pledged to fight on the side of Britain and France against Germany and Italy."

"It is said that the U. S. S. R may lose as a result of this alliance of Turkey with the British-French coalition," the editorial continued. "This, of course, is wrong.

"The U. S. S. R. did not join this bloc and preserved neutrality and a free hand. This certainly is good from the viewpoint of the preservation of peace.

"However, the same cannot be said of Turkey. She assumed such a responsibility which cannot but tell upon her policy in the very near future. At any rate, the U. S. S. R. has no ground to regret what has happened."

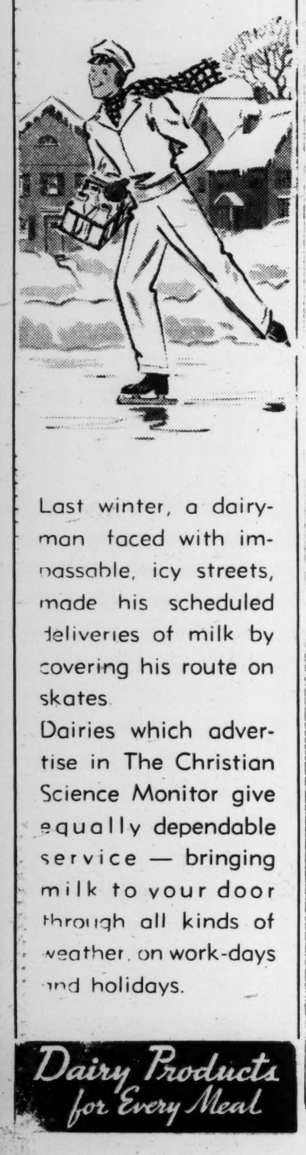
The editorial, accompanied the published text of the treaty signed Wednesday night at Ankara.

Sayre Welcomed In Manila Ceremony

MANILA (AP)—President Quezon greeted Francis B. Sayre, new High Commissioner, Oct. 21, as the man he hoped would "deliver to the first President of the Philippine Republic the authority and sovereignty now held by the United States."

[Political freedom for the Islands is scheduled for 1946, but there has been agitation, both here and in Congress, for "realistic re-examination" of the independence question.]

Guns boomed a salute as Mr Sayre stepped ashore at the Presidential landing in Manila Harbor to the acclaim of a huge throng of Americans and Filipinos gathered in a bayshore park for welcoming ceremonies. A guard of honor composed of United States and Philippine army units snapped to attention.



Last winter, a dairyman faced with impassable, icy streets, made his scheduled deliveries of milk by covering his route on skates.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Young Person at the Piano—And the Parents' Part

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Piano Lessons Can Be Fun—An Investment in Happiness

I. With the Home as an Inspiring Background

By Madelon Willman Jackson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Whatever the relations of music, it will never cease to be the noblest and purest of arts. It is in the nature of music to bring before us, with absolute truth and reality, what other arts can only imply. Its inherent solemnity makes it so chaste and wonderful that it ennobles whatever comes in contact with it."
—Wagner

Soon after children settle down to the new routine of school duties, their parents begin planning for them additional adventures for the after-school hours. Foremost among opportunities filling leisure moments are piano lessons.

Do you have a child ready to begin lessons this Fall? Are your children well-advanced in piano study? Or are you, like so many parents, rather hesitant to begin lessons, as you recall some of the difficulties you had last year keeping your boy or girl sufficiently interested to continue from week to week?

More Than Providing Cash

Parents are realizing more and more that merely providing the money for lessons is not equivalent to bearing their full share of responsibility for them. Rather, parents are constantly searching for new ways to make piano playing more meaningful and colorful to their children. One mother describes her interest in her daughter's music this way:

"Music lessons are like flower gardens," she explains. "With the garden, planting the seed is only the first step. We need to water the garden, work it lovingly, patiently, each day, if it is to grow to satisfactory fulfillment. Paying for piano lessons is simply the seed we plant in our children. We tend its growth by lending our interest, appreciation, sympathy, and a little intelligent persuasion. I don't know much about music, but I do understand Margaret; so I just try to help in ways that will make music easier and more enjoyable for her."

In this mother's explanation lies the secret of helping children in music. Piano lessons should be the gateway through which a child enters into enlarged happiness. But parents as well as children need to believe that piano lessons can be fun!

First Banish Fear

At the outset, we need to banish fear, concern, and worry from our thinking. No child can be led to discover joy in music through nagging, scolding, or arguing. We must look upon the venture as a game, an investment in happiness which will result in more fun for the entire family.

In converting the home into an inspiring background for piano lessons, why not begin with the piano itself? Push it over to a new corner by a cherry window or beneath a colorful hanging. Have it tuned and let the children watch the process. Piano tuners willingly explain the intricate mechanism of the keyboard action to interested listeners.

Polish up the outside case, while the children clean the keys with a soft cloth moistened in alcohol. Talk about the piano. Tell where it came from, how it happens to be in your home. Children love to hear tales about the "when I was little" days of their parents and their belongings. Such experiences lead children to look upon their piano with a new reverence and respect. Here is something precious that deserves protection, care, and gentle treatment!

As interest in the piano increases, it should expand into enlarged appreciation for piano playing. Lead the whole family to see that in their piano they have the very essence of gaiety and jolly companionship.

Most mothers start in the fall of the year to do this by bringing out some long-neglected music and urging the child to "review" his old pieces. This is almost the least inspiring thing they can do. Why not recall the fun of the summer months instead?

"What were some of the songs you sang in camp, Mary, can you play them? Let's get a book and try!"

"John, you were playing 'Dixie' on that old mandolin at the cottage; can you play it on the piano, too?"

Perhaps your children could be persuaded to take up the thread of piano interests through a copy of their favorite song from "The Wizard of Oz," or one of the colorful "Snow White" song collections. A new book of simple duets, marches, a book of community songs, folk dances, or music games placed on the piano rack often lures children to new efforts. Once they feel the thrill of playing again, they themselves will turn to old pieces, just to see if they can play them.

Frequently a group of neighborhood children "Marching to Jerusalem," on the side porch, or the family singing together around the piano is all that is needed to associate home happiness with music in the mind of the child. Starting lessons then assumes the air of joyful privilege rather than a chore.

They Will Be Worth It

If your problem is one of introducing a young child to piano lessons, then indeed your task is simple. You will, of course, have investigated the possibilities of instruction your community has to offer. Whether you choose class or private lessons depends not only upon the expense involved, but also on the individuality of the child. The selection of the teacher is of grave importance. She should be primarily an excellent musician, well trained, well informed in her specialized work. Of equal importance should be an understanding of and genuine love for little children. Overflowing with life, inspiration, and vitality herself, she should radiate kindness, sympathy, and patience toward her pupils. Such teachers, when found, will probably charge more than you had expected to pay, but will always be worth it.

Much that has been said about the musical background in the home applies also to the young beginner. Singing in the home, marching and skipping to gay tunes, listening to good radio and phonograph music, picking out tunes by ear, and playing simple duets with mother, are all steps which may be taken before going to a teacher, which will awaken in the child a thrilling desire to learn to play. Then, with a great sense of expectancy for good agleam in their hearts, mother and child, hand in hand, should step forth to attend the first lessons together.

The child who goes to his lessons each week from a home wherein the piano is the very fun life of his family, is bound to look upon those lessons as a steppingstone in his growth in happiness and social importance.

Books like these help provide family music Fun

Art Songs, Glenn & Spouse: Oliver Ditson Company.
Christmas Carols, Peat: The Saalfield Pub. Co.
Fifty Songs for Girls and Boys, Graham: Whitman Publishing Co.
Fifty-Six Songs You Like to Sing: G. Schirmer, Inc.
Music for Youth, Gordon & Curtis: E. M. Hale Co.
Music in the Home Before Lessons Begin, Aitken: Carl Fischer Co.
Noels, The Oberndorfers: H. T. Fitz-Simons Co.
Old Songs and Singing Games, Chase: University of North Carolina Press.
Piano Fun, Hughes: Theodore Presser Company.
Sing! Stevens & Dykema: C. C. Birchard Company.
Sing Together: Girl Scouts, Inc.
The New American Song Book, "The Oberndorfers: Hall & McCreary Co.
The "Snow White," Souvenir Album, Churchill: Irving Berlin, Inc.
Treasure Book of Game Songs, Gordon: E. P. Dutton & Co.
The Universal Folk Songster, Botsford: G. Schirmer, Inc.

A series of six Saturday articles especially for parents whose children are taking piano lessons.

Courtesy Steinway and Sons

Paying for piano lessons is like planting a seed in the garden. We must tend its growth by adding our active interest, appreciation, and intelligent persuasion if it is to strengthen and flower into a real joy in music and in making music in the home.

A Room of His Own for Your High School Youth

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Friends:

I was thinking the other day what was one of the most helpful things one could do to aid the high school child in doing his homework and enjoying his study in the evening. It seems to me that giving the child, or rather young person, a room to himself or herself is the greatest boon possible, if there are enough rooms in the house.

In our family both our daughter and our son have spoken gratefully of the fact that they have had "privacy" in their own home during the formative years. Now that the third one is the only one at home, it sometimes seems very quiet in the evening with him in his room upstairs, but his record in school is improving remarkably under that quietness. Concentration is something that is invaluable later when college students have to do even larger assignments at one time. If one learns to study with concentrated attention in high school and always to complete the assignments before giving up, the college work ahead will seem easy.

When a boy is in his early boyhood he nearly always loves to build a hut. This is because he not only wishes to make something, but he wants a shelter away from grown-ups, in which to enjoy a little private world of his own. This same instinct for creating his own surroundings and also attaining a little privacy when he wants it, survives through life. Wives make dens for their husbands, but usually the grown-up boys prefer to settle things in the den themselves or else the purpose is defeated. A man may want to raise tropical fish in his den, or he may want to develop pictures, or paste clippings in a scrapbook, but no other person can make up his hobby for him. It must be his in order to be enjoyed thoroughly.

Likewise, the high school boy or girl wants to "find himself or herself" within the sanctum of his own room if possible. He doesn't want someone to laugh at his treasures or remark upon them in the presence of visitors. When an adult, for purposes of dusting, enters the room, it is desirable to keep to herself whatever she has learned concerning the collector's instinct there discerned. It may seem silly to the adult, some of the things a boy puts in a place of honor, but it is wiser to say nothing.

If your boy has won medals or cups or some framed insignia of honor, it is a fine thing to have a room of his own to keep such things in. If they are in the family rooms and visitors comment, it is often embarrassing. If his own friends come to his room and see his mementos, he can do his own explaining without self-consciousness.

With a radio in his room which he has assembled or earned himself, he can enjoy a ball game with extra satisfaction when the family radio is in use for some other program. If he has his own books and a typewriter (perhaps second-hand and acquired by some effort on his part) among his possessions, he may be inspired to develop some literary talent that will prove interesting to his teacher when the English classes have to hand in themes. It is more likely to develop in the sanctuary of his room than on the living-room table with the family around, even though instances of literature written in the sitting room, as in the case of Jane Austen, are not unheard of.

If it is impossible to give the high school youth a bedroom all to himself, it may be there is a storeroom or an attic with a corner that could be dedicated to a boy's privacy. (Mrs.) J. L. S.

A Saturday Column

School Broadcasting in War Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Details for school broadcasting in war time, which were discussed by the Central Council for School Broadcasting during the summer of this year, have since been worked out and, subject to contingencies, the British Broadcasting Corporation has decided to allot generous time for broadcasts to schools out of its single program.

The first stage was in the early days of evacuation when an emergency program was given. Almost all the schools that were open were acting as social centers and making no attempt at formal teaching, while many children were in the care of hosts who sometimes found it difficult to know what to do with them. School broadcasting of the ordinary kind was therefore suspended and a program designed to meet the occasion was given.

For the present the B. B. C. will resume school broadcasting on its own lines as soon as possible, as a supplement to the teachers' work, with such modifications as may be necessary. Schools are turning to the wireless not only to help solve problems of organization in the reception areas where double shifts are necessary, but everywhere to maintain a link with the outside world for children either transplanted from their homes, or too excited to attend easily to their ordinary lessons.

As pamphlets are not available scripts are prepared in such a way as to be self-contained, and, generally periods of fifteen minutes, instead of twenty minutes, are devoted to each subject, since the strain of continuous listening is greater. As studio facilities are at present limited, the number of dramatic programs will be reduced for a time though their special value in present conditions is fully realized. Although there is now only one program for the nation, the schools still get about the same amount of time as when there were alternatives.

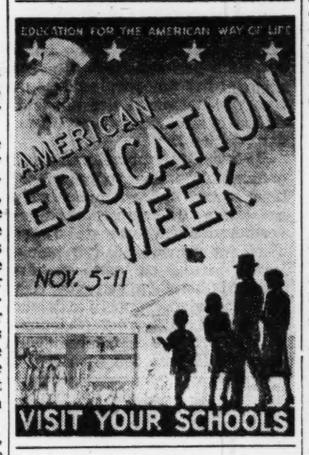
In normal times many adults, parents in particular, listen to school broadcasts, and it is hoped that more will do so now, sharing the children's interests, and finding in school broadcasting good program value.

In the broadcasts a generous amount of time is given to English; there will also be talks on travel, world history, music, nature study, and biology.

E. V. R.

Interviewers Manual Again Available

Copies of the mimeographed manual prepared for the use of interviewers in the Maryland Study of the American Youth Commission, which have been out of print for some time, will again be made available this month. This pamphlet is a concise guide to the planning, execution, and reporting of first-hand studies of the facts about local youth. The manual is of obvious interest to persons planning to conduct youth surveys, and there has been a considerable demand for it. A copy will be sent without charge to any purchaser of the Commission's pamphlet, How to Make a Community Youth Survey (25 cents), who requests it.



Let the Parent

Know the child's teacher personally; have confidence in her.

Describe to teacher factors that may account for unusual behavior of the child.

Conflict in no way with standards set up for child by class, parents, and teacher; co-operate in establishing correct habits by maintaining them in the home.

Discuss desired behavior changes in child.

Recognize right of children of all nationalities to equal educational opportunities for democratic living.

Know that democracy involves respect for personalities and an interest in the welfare of each child.

Assume responsibility in carrying out activities designed to give children experiences and practice in living together, viz., by taking children on field trips, to places of historical interest, entertainments, institutions; by doing welfare work among underprivileged; by providing lunches or entertainment; by making costumes, lending materials; by giving pupils the benefit of some special or unusual personal experience; by being spectators at class programs.

—From an Education Week Packet

Recording Sunday's Shining Hours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To help make Sunday one of the happiest and most interesting days of the week, Bobby and Betty keep a Sunday Journal. Such a Journal may be started and continued by just one child, but probably it will be more fun if all the family cooperate. If you have one in your family, bring it out each Sunday, and ask each member of the family to contribute something to its pages before bedtime.

Perhaps Dad will write down that he has driven two elderly ladies to church, as they live too far away to walk, or he may write a funny little story about a walk in the woods that afternoon with the children. Perhaps he will write about popping corn and eating it by the fireplace Sunday evening. Mother may like to write down a verse of a beautiful hymn, or an account of the meeting of a church school class. It would be interesting if Johnny found a Bible picture to paste in the Journal, or if Babs found an article in a newspaper or a magazine describing Sunday customs in different lands.

If company came they, too, might write something in the Sunday Journal and sign their names. If the family went visiting or traveling on Sunday afternoon, the children might write an account of the trips and describe any unusual incident or lovely view experienced, and the birds, flowers, animals seen in summer or snow scenes and ice pictures in winter.

If the Sunday Journal is kept faithfully every week it will hold an unusual and valuable record of happy Sundays the year round.

Teaching the Young Child To Respect the Law

The elementary school has the first opportunity outside of the home to begin developing within each individual a respect for law. This opportunity is offered through relating the school activities "to life as it is lived at each age-level." The schools may do this by providing many series of situations wherein concepts basic to an understanding of civic responsibility may be formed and consistently developed to the end that our young people "feel" and "act" their civic responsibility.

The Unknown Teacher

I sing the praise of the unknown teacher. Famous educators plan new systems of pedagogy, but it is the unknown teacher who delivers and guides the young. He lives in obscurity and contends with hardship. He keeps the watch along the borders of darkness and makes the attack on the trenches of ignorance and folly. Patient in his daily duty he strives to conquer the evil powers which are the enemies of youth. He awakens sleeping spirits. He quickens the indolent, encourages the eager, and steadies the unstable. He communicates his own joy in learning and shares with boys and girls the best treasures of his mind. He lights many candles which, in later years, will shine back to cheer him. This is his reward. Knowledge may be gained from books; but the love of knowledge is transmitted only by personal contact. No one has deserved better of the Republic than the unknown teacher.

—Henry van Dyke

Changes Come to Our Villages

As All Over England We Make Room for the Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sedgehill, England

All over England people are adjusting themselves to new conditions of life. Small villages whose inhabitants normally numbered perhaps a hundred are now swelled to twice their size, while town streets are empty of children In all this adjustment women are playing a big part. Setting aside the individual service each woman renders when she receives one or more of these evacuated children in her home, the services rendered to the community by women's organizations are countless.

Almost every community has some club or Women's Institute, and these have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the work of caring for the children in their midst. In some cases the local committee has set up an inquiry bureau, where, in the first puzzled days of the evacuation scheme, questions were answered and mothers and children were put into touch with one another if they had been temporarily separated. Much valuable service has also been done by taking some of the load off the shoulders of billeting officers, visiting the homes, making out forms and assisting householders in dealing with them, filing complaints or suggestions and giving advice and help.

Children Troop Along the Lanes

In one village in Wiltshire the little schoolhouse, long disused since the dwindling population rendered its services unnecessary, the few children going by bus to a school some miles away, has been swept and scrubbed by the local Institute. Card tables covered with heavy paper make substitute desks until a lorry can be obtained to transport the ones from the evacuated school, chairs have been obtained and schoolbooks loaned or bought, fires have been laid for cold days and wood cut and stacked in the now neat and tidy yard. All this in less than ten days.

The children set off to school from their new homes through lanes heavy with blackberries, answering the school bell as it tolls out by their shouted greetings to each other as they come by threes and fours from the manor, the vicarage, the post office, and the outlying farms. Class distinction is a thing of the past in this village, each house has its child or two, welcome guests who bring new life into the staid community. The Institute is planning in its winter program for classes in child welfare, home nursing, and the sewing and mending of small garments.

In some localities where the houses are very scattered a committee of women has been formed to cook a hot midday meal for the school children in bad weather, each member contributing so much money from the Government allowance. An oil stove has been obtained and a shed in the school grounds has been turned into a temporary kitchen. Water is brought in milk churns each morning by the husband of one member, and stores fill the shelves of the little shed.

In almost all cases each group of evacuated children has its own teacher, but offers from local women are being gratefully received, and classes in local history and country pursuits are being arranged. Valuable information as to wholesome and harmful herbs, mushrooms, toadstools and so on, is also being given—with practical demonstrations of how to recognize the many interesting things around. Ponds are being explored, roads mapped, history traced on downs and in ruins, under the guidance of some member of the local community.

Everyone Helping

In various centers sewing bees are held to supplement scanty wardrobes, and many of the poorest children are, for the first time in their lives, the proud possessors of clothes of their own. A communal wash-house in one locality has dealt with the laundry problem, members of a local club volunteering for washing and ironing in their spare time, and the garments are delivered, neatly mended, by bicycle-express, the children themselves joyously taking round the washing after school. The big copper wash tub in the back-kitchen of another farm is being regularly used as a pudding-boiler. The "mothers" decide beforehand on the type of boiled pudding they will serve on certain days and the owner of the copper mixes the dough, ties it in basins, clearly marked with the owner's name, and attends to the cooking. After school the children troop in, receive their pudding, and run home as fast as their legs will carry them, carrying the steaming basin with great care It only needs re-heating on arrival, and much time and fuel is saved by this method. A small sum weekly pays for fuel and the ingredients are bought by the housewives and pooled.

Spelling Bees And Other Means

Where mothers are billeted the local committees are busy arranging entertainments and social gatherings to fill the long evenings which must, perforce, be spent far from the cinema or other form of ready-made amusement. Spelling-bees and other "bees," popularized recently by the radio, are held, Women's Institutes are holding extra meetings and local clubs and societies are arranging new winter programs to fill new needs

Many schools are carrying on with temporary equipment until such time as the materials can be brought from the evacuated area, and the radio is being widely used, special programs being broadcast for the benefit of town children newly come to the country.

One thing that the evacuation scheme has already made apparent is the fundamental likeness of all children, whether town or country, well-to-do or poor. They all need love and care, and in many lonely houses new love is blossoming for these transplanted children, and many hearts are solaced by their presence. When they return to their own homes a minor revolution will have taken place. A leveling process will have sifted through our class distinctions, and great benefits may ensue from the knowledge and understanding of each other's problems gained in this time of stress and strain.

J. M. E. C.

Handy One-Volume Reference Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Richards Year Book" (J. A. Richards, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee, $7.50.) is a new departure by the editors of Richards Cyclopedia. Specifically designed to keep the Cyclopedia up to date without sacrificing any of the important basic material the latter contains. This first year book is a history of 1938. Hereafter Richards will issue an annual supplement. This first volume contains a wealth of timely and detailed information. It is a summary of the important events of the year in the sixty-two "departments of human knowledge" covered by "Richards Cyclopedia."

But the Year Book will be useful not only to owners of the Richards Cyclopedia; it is a handy reference book for school or home or office. Tables of statistics, surveys, charts, all sorts of information have been included. Are you interested to review the past year's labor legislation? Do you wish to know the badminton champions? Would you like the address of the National headquarters of the Parent-Teacher Association? You will find them, conveniently indexed, in "The Richards Year Book."

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The Home Forum

The Steps

IN THE DAYS when the low-roofed, long plantation house looked down a spectacular avenue of elms to the Mineral Springs Road, my grandmother stood on the front veranda to watch my grandfather ride magnificently home from town. He would come at a trot up the shaded drive, on the red mare whose head was as high as his own; and my grandmother would stand there proudly, admiring the way he sat his horse, his straight broadcloth back, his pleated white shirtfront, his pointed beard just tipping the black string tie on his collar. And, when he alighted and tossed the reins to the grinning black boy, my grandmother would be waiting on the veranda steps to say: "Well, Jim, what was the news in town today?"

And my grandfather, bestowing upon her the smile he kept for her and for no one else, would answer: "Well, Mit, Tom Watson being the man he is, I'd say the Democratic Party had nothing to worry about." Then he would hand her the *Wilkinsville Gazette* and the letters he had brought her from town.

Evening would come and the geese and the ducks and the guineas would be quiet. The fat horses would whinny in their stalls, the mellow sound of the bells on the necks of the docile cows would be a music that was part of the Georgia dusk. And then, with supper cleared away, my grandfather would go in to his writing-desk to compose a political letter for the *Gazette*; but my grandmother would go quietly out to the back veranda and sit down on the steps with her wide skirts spread around her. And presently up from the whitewashed cabins would come the Negroes who worked by the day—the field hands, the black children, even the very small pickaninnies, to sit in a semicircle on the clean-swept yard before my grandmother seated on the steps. She would say then: "But where is Roselle? Hasn't she finished those dishes yet?" And Roselle, coming out of the kitchen, wiping her hands on her apron, would say happily: "Heah ah is, Miss Mit. Don't you start widout me. You done promised me you'se gwine tell 'bout Samson ternight." So grandmother, while Roselle seated herself, would say: "Oh, yes" and begin: "Well, Samson was a big, strong man and a free man, just as all of you are free men now, and he walked proud in the sight of the Lord." . . . And the black faces would be the listening faces of children. There would be no sound anywhere, but the staccato voices of crickets and the gentle rise and fall of my grandmother's voice as the dusk deepened into darkness about the steps.

But that was a long time back; and, when the family moved into town, there was only Roselle, and Fanny, the house girl. The house in town was unpretentious, but it had a wide hall and a square-columned veranda with high steps, so that a child might learn, mounting them, to carry his back as straight as the back of his grandfather, and the yard was full of shade trees. I remember waking in those summers and autumns in my grandparents' house, in a big room with the blinds drawn. I would get up and dress myself and go out back into the kitchen where, with Roselle cheerily bustling about her baking, my grandmother would be making toasted biscuit for me, or pouring milk in a tall blue glass. Then, we would sit on the steps at the kitchen door and my grandmother, who from the first was, for some reason of my own, Nanny to me, would sit there talking with me in the morning sun that was silver on her hair, and her small hands would be folded on her blue-checked-apron lap. In the apron pocket were a number of things: a small change purse full of nickels and dimes, some string for kites and tops, a twig of sassafras for chewing and a small penknife for whittling and sharpening pencils. We would sit there on the steps while I had my breakfast, Nanny talking softly and I drinking in the nectar of sun and the nectar of her voice.

Back of the house was a green grove with a brook, and a spring that was crystal-cold in its deepest glade. There sometimes I would go with my grandfather; and he, for my amusement, would stand on the big rock by the spring and sing the old song I loved that went: "Stand on the rock, stand on the rock, stand on the rock a little longer." But to go to the woods, really, was to go with Nanny. We would saunter along, scuffling the leaves with our shoes, smelling the incomparable smell of wood-earth. We would gather hickory nuts and fill my pockets and the pocket of her apron. She would tell me the names of the flowers, and the names of the different ferns, and show me how intricate and perfect was the mechanism of a leaf. More often than not, we took a picnic lunch and ate it together by the spring, listening for the separate notes of the incredible mocking-bird, watching a chameleon half on the ground and half on the leaf—the half of him on the ground that was brown, and the half on the leaf that was green.

Nanny's name was Frances Jane, but nobody had ever called her that. Even my grandfather could not remember when or why she had come into possession of the name "Mit." But she was Mit to him, and to the nephews and nieces, Aunt Mit, and Miss Mit to the Negroes. But to me she was very near, and therefore, Nanny. All of the people who called her by different names brought their problems to her and all of them went from her warmed and filled with peace. As for me, to speak her name or to hear her speak mine, was to feel the full glow of the sun all over me, head to heel.

When I was nine years old, I began to go to the public library after school and bring home to her the books she liked to read. Thus it was that, at the age of nine, I read with her the novels of George Barr McCutcheon, Zane Grey, Harold Bell Wright, Gene Stratton Porter, and Will N. Harbin. And once a month the postman brought the home-magazine called *Comfort*, from which we read the stories written by an individual who called himself Uncle Charlie, and the adventures of Cubby Bear. When I was ten years old, I wrote the first page of a novel, concerned largely with a young girl running up a hill with a white-and-brown collie dog bounding along at her side. Nanny said it was very exciting and encouraged me to write more. When I was eleven, I wrote a poem which she read to anybody who would listen.

In the evenings, the two of them sat together in the corner where the lamp was—grandfather at his writing-desk, writing his letters to the *Gazette*, grandmother in her rocking-chair, reading "The Girl of the Limberlost." Her smooth hair was parted down the middle. She moved her lips a little, shaping the words as she read. But she was never too busy reading to get up and go for a stroll under the stars; or, if it was winter, to sit before the fire in my room and pop corn. And often there would be Roselle sitting in one corner, listening, with her white teeth and her black face shining in the firelight while Miss Mit, who was also Mit and Aunt Mit and Nanny, methodically shook the corn popper and sang spiritedly the song we loved best to hear: "Hurrah, hurrah for the bonny blue flag that bears a single star."

She was Mit and Miss Mit and Aunt Mit; but to me she was Nanny. Her names were different and she was a different thing to many people. But to me all her names were one, and the name was Nanny, and all of the steps of my childhood are inextricably the steps of the back porch and the kitchen and the front veranda and the stone steps that led to the spring; and they are all one and the same, being the steps where I sat or the steps I climbed with Nanny, and over them the sun is forever shining.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Terza Rima

There are gold lanes to walk on, and gold light
Is easy for the sun to scatter, gold
Flames on the trees reflect in water; bright

Red gold, and yellow gold, and purple; bold
Bronze in spirea's drooping branches; rain
Makes tiny coin of peony-leaf. Unfold

The merest wisp on birches and a skein
Of silken glitter crumbles in your hand,
Green has no place in golden grass and grain.

Let what the earth has treasured fall like sand,
Squander it all upon the wind and cold,
Blown down deserted pastures of brown land.

Brilliant and brittle, fine as dust to hold,
Shadow, and light and leaf—this autumn gold!

SARA KING CARLETON

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By Courtesy of "Masterpieces of Art" Exhibition at the New York World's Fair, © The Christian Science Monitor

"LADY WITH A VIOLET": *A Painting by the Maître de Moulins*

THE MAITRE DE MOULINS was a French painter, circa 1480 to 1520. He is one of those figures in art history who is known not by name but through his work. Some scholars identify him with Jean Perréal, whose existence is known, but the literature on primitive French art remains purely speculative on the master's actual identity. The work which is known definitely to have come from his hand is a triptych, "Virgin and Child with Donors," in the Cathedral of Moulins.

The style of the Maître de Moulins resembles the Flemish primitives, and he probably felt their influence. This panel, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Solomon R. Guggenheim to the "Masterpieces of Art" Exhibition, reminds us of the solemn, decorative portraits of Gerard David and his contemporaries.

Dawn in Amsterdam

SLOWLY THE LIGHT came streaming down from the sky, and heaven's own illumination began to paint the scene which unfolded itself beneath my windows in clearer outline. Neat little milk carts, spotlessly clean, with their brass-ringed milk cans, passed on their early morning delivery, jolting over the *keisteenen* (cobblestones). To the right, on a raft; I could distinguish a group of persons being ferried across the canal. A fully laden barge came sliding past the hotel and disappeared again under the bridge. An apparently abandoned barge, in front of the neighboring Hotel Bonito, had come to life and myriads of blooms of the most gorgeous hues, soon to be offered to thrifty housewives, began to coruscate with innumerable prismatics, intensified by the early morning dew. I beheld countless sprigs of lilacs with dewdrops still on their petals, on which the rising sun played jewels of fire. With the sun mounting higher, noise and silence began to alternate. Amsterdam was awakening. Endless streams of bicycling Amsterdammers passed over the wide bridge, office-bent. A sound that in my youth had always been such sweet balm to my ears was that of a farmer or a fisherman on wooden shoes, shuffling along methodically and phlegmatically over the cobblestones to the door of Hotel Bonito. In this instance it was a vender of Holland herrings.—From "Crossroads of the Zuider Zee," by HENDRIK DE LEEUW. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

That Canoe Was a Beautiful Thing

WE LEFT THE wide main river and turned into a narrower stream that carried northward towards the distant hills. The men stood erect to paddle and their long blades shone like wet November leaves. Their stroke was swift and strong, their lean backs bent to it in unison, and as they straightened and reached again their left feet thumped like drummers' palms on the shell of the great canoe and their heads went up together and they grunted the sounds of a wordless song. The long-boat leapt forward. The water-drops shone in the morning sun like flung white jewels.

The canoe was a beautiful thing. It was nearly thirty-five feet long and wide enough amidships to give room for our canvas chairs. It had been cut from a single tree, carved to a thin smooth shell and decorated inside and out with curious arabesques painted with white lime and the scarlet juice of a seed. Bow and stern were cut sharply away almost to the waterline.

In that world of immense rainfall, that cutting out of the ends of a canoe is a useful fashion. A long dug-out pulled up a slope of bank will drain itself and not become immovable from weight of water.

Three of the paddlers, their rags of costumes reduced to pocket-handkerchief minimums, stood in front of me. . . .

They had come to Ogamobu in the cool and rain-washed starlight before dawn, and we had started when the sun just cleared the forest wall across the river. The mists lay on the water, so for a time, until they whirled and spun away, we had seemed to fly through clouds. . . .

We kept close to one edge of the narrow stream, where the brown water twirled and gurgled round the muddy banks. The wet, entangled jungle reared above us and we could look through the snakelike maze of the mangrove stems into infinitudes of green and shadowed gloom. Great groves of screw-pine pandanus grew close to water-line, leaves, trunks, and branches all spiralling like straw-and-emerald-coloured rubber toys that hands had twisted round and round almost to breaking-point. Nipa palms, immense dark plumes of green with orange, bomb-like seeds on low-bent stalks, rasped and shivered with a strange perpetual misery at the draw of running water round their stems. The clear, gay sun streamed down.

Every rare, exotic shape of leaf and tendril had been washed clean by rain. A few gigantic bronze-green butterflies with black wing-borders lifted and darted high above us. A white cockatoo with yellow crest flew cawing from the tree-tops, planed low over the river and vanished at the other side. There were grey herons on a mudbank in midstream. They turned their long necks haughtily and stared as we went close by. Beauty was quiet, serene, and new. There was profusion of it for infinite and unknown miles. — JOHN W. VANDERCOOK, in "Dark Islands." (London: Heinemann. New York: Harper.)

Now Autumn

Now Autumn, lighted by a fading sun,
Is quickly letting all her colors run.
Behold the hills that were one sweep of green—
What hues of scarlet and warm gold are seen!

The leaves, of course, have made the brightest change.
But there is still another vivid range
Of color underneath them: loosely hung,
Berries like jewels by vines and bushes strung!

And there are ripened apples, yellow, red;
Blue grapes in bunches; pods that burst and shed
Brown, varnished nuts. Once more are we surprised—
Once more is Autumn's beauty recognized!

WADE VAN DORE

"Tides of truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SHAKESPEARE DESCRIBED AN experience common to mankind when he observed,

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

Who has not encountered a seemingly inexplicable ebb and flow in storm-tossed human enterprises and living? After thriving during long and continued periods, even worthy and righteous undertakings sometimes seem to undergo an ebb, or recession, as it were, when everything appears to be against them; while, on the other hand, certain unworthy and even nefarious enterprises appear to surge forward as on a flood tide. At such times, the words of the prophet bring comfort and strength to the righteous thinker and doer (Isaiah 59:19): "When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him."

In the universe of Spirit, however, wherein man is the perpetual image of the divine Father, there is no contrary influence, no ebb, no fluctuation, as Mary Baker Eddy implies on page 149 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," where, in speaking of the "Christ-principle," she says, "Its might is the ever-flowing tides of truth that sweep the universe, create and govern it." What or who can withstand the might of omnipotence, the strength of "the ever-flowing tides of truth"?

The onward surge of a movement or enterprise, its popularity and apparent success, may be largely the effect of human ambition and determination, mortal mind hysteria and mob psychology, rather than actual spiritual achievement, growth, and progress—scientific demonstration, which, Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 34), "is Immanuel, or *God with us*." Whether the seeming conditions appear favorable or adverse, the progress of mankind out of material bondage into spiritual freedom and bliss is assured and steady, a fact discerned by the spiritually minded in all ages, as indicated in Whittier's familiar hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 238):

"O, sometimes gleams upon our sight,
Through present wrong, th' eternal right;
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man."

Understanding this, the student of Christian Science is enabled to go valiantly forward regardless of whether mortal mind says the tide appears to be flowing or ebbing, for he knows that the "tides of truth" are ever flowing, and that erroneous material belief can neither advance nor retard man's real progress and activity.

Where do the "tides of truth" flow, but in the consciousness of men? Mrs. Eddy has said on page 277 of Miscellany, "The characters and lives of men determine the peace, prosperity, and life of nations." Real, spiritual man, being the eternal reflection of divine Mind, does not advance and recede, does not alternate between activity and stagnation, success and failure, wisdom and folly, truth and error, good and evil, health and sickness. Man remains forever at the point of changeless, living perfection!

After enumerating its many virtues, the writer of the Apocalypse charged the church at Ephesus with having left its "first love." He warned this church to repent and return to "the first works," lest its "candlestick" be removed quickly out of its place. Eternal vigilance has been set as the price of liberty. This is indeed true of all things worth preserving. It seems, in some instances, that the very excellence and superiority of a movement or institution may cause its followers to abate their watchfulness and activity in its behalf. They may sometimes become apathetic and indifferent, with the result that it appears to lose its power and vitality and to become sluggish and moribund, accumulating mental driftwood, while less worthy systems take its place because of the unrelenting resolve and persistence of their advocates. We are reminded of the words of Christ Jesus (Luke 16:8), who said that "the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

In all righteous efforts, amid seeming trials and confusion, the spiritually minded are supported and borne onward and heavenward by "the ever-flowing tides of truth," which purify, correct, govern, refresh, strengthen, console, and stabilize. "Every object in material thought will be destroyed, but the spiritual idea, whose substance is in Mind, is eternal," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 267 of Science and Health. Human systems may wax and wane, but those who steadfastly pursue the course of Truth and Love will remain undisturbed, joyous, and triumphant. Then will the promise of God be fulfilled (Isaiah 43:2): "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

„Stroomen der waarheid"

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)]

SHAKESPEARE BESCHREEF EEN, aan het menschdom welbekende ondervinding, toen hij opmerkte:

„In menschenzaken is er eb en vloed;
Bedien u van den vloed, gij hebt geluk."

Wie heeft niet een schijnbaar onverklaarbare eb en vloed bespeurd in het door stormen voortbewogen, menschelijke leven en ondernemen? Na een lang en voortgezet tijdperk van bloei valt somtijds zelfs in een waardevol en gerechtig ondernemen schijnbaar een ebbe of achteruitgang waar te nemen, waarin alles schijnt tegen te loopen, terwijl daarentegen sommige verachtelijke en zelfs schandelijke ondernemingen vooruit schijnen te schieten als bij opkomenden vloed. In zulke tijden vindt hij, die gerechtig denkt en handelt, bemoediging en sterkte in de woorden van den profeet (Jes. 59:19): „Als de vijand zal komen gelijk een stroom, zal de Geest des Heeren de banier tegen hem oprichten."

In het heelal des Geestes, waarin de mensch het bestendige beeld is van den goddelijken Vader, is er echter geen tegengestelde invloed, geen ebbe, geen op en neer gaan, zooals Mary Baker Eddy te verstaan geeft op blz. 149 van *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, waar zij, over het Christus-beginsel sprekende, zegt: „Zijn macht bestaat in de immer-vlietende stroomen der waarheid, die over het heelal uitgaan, het scheppen en besturen." Wie of wat kan de macht der almacht weerstaan, de kracht van „de immer-vlietende stroomen der waarheid?"

De krachtige opbloei van een beweging of onderneming, haar populariteit en schijnbaar succes kunnen misschien grootendeels het gevolg zijn van menschelijke eerzucht en vastberadenheid, van de hysterie van het sterfelijk gemoed en van beïnvloeding der lagere massa, en niet van daadwerkelijk geestelijk bereiken, van groei en vooruitgang, dus van wetenschappelijke demonstratie, die, zooals Mrs. Eddy zegt (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] (blz. 34): „Is, Emmanuël, of *God met ons*'." De toestanden mogen zich naar den schijn gunstig of ongunstig voordoen, de vooruitgang van het menschdom uit stoffelijke slavernij tot geestelijke vrijheid en gelukzaligheid voltrekt zich vast en zeker; in alle eeuwen hebben de geestelijk-gezinden dit feit bespeurd, zooals blijkt uit het welbekende kerkgezang van Whittier (Christian Science Gezangboek No. 17):

„O, somtijds zien we op onze schreen
Het eeuwig Recht door 't onrecht heen,
En hoe het spoeden van den tijd
Het menschdom immer opwaarts leidt."

Hij, die de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeert, begrijpt dit en is dus in staat moedig voorwaarts te gaan, al beweert het sterfelijk gemoed dat het getij op vloed of ebbe staat, omdat hij weet, dat „de stroomen der waarheid" immer vlieten en dat stoffelijk dwaalgeloof 's menschen werkelijken vooruitgang en activiteit niet kan bespoedigen of belemmeren.

Waar anders vlieten „de stroomen der waarheid" dan in het bewustzijn der menschen? Mrs. Eddy heeft op blz. 277 van *Miscellany* gezegd: „Het karakter en het leven der menschen bepaalt den vrede, den voorspoed en het leven der volken." De werkelijke, geestelijke mensch, die de eeuwige weerspiegeling is van het goddelijk Gemoed, gaat niet voor- of achteruit, toont niet beurtelings activiteit en stilstand, welslagen en mislukking, wijsheid en dwaasheid, goed en kwaad, gezondheid en ziekte. De mensch verblijft voorimmer op het hoogtepunt van onveranderlijke, levende volmaaktheid.

Na de vele deugden der gemeente van Efeze te hebben opgesomd, beschuldigt de schrijver van de Openbaring er haar van, dat zij haar „eerste liefde" heeft verlaten. Hij vermaant deze gemeente zich te bekeeren en opnieuw „de eerste werken" te doen, opdat niet haar „kandelaar" haastelijk van zijn plaats geweerd zal worden. Eeuwige waakzaamheid is de prijs, die voor vrijheid wordt gevraagd. Dit geldt voor alles, wat waard is behouden te worden. In sommige gevallen schijnt het, dat juist de voortreffelijkheid en verhevenheid van een beweging of instelling oorzaak kunnen zijn, dat de waakzaamheid en werkzaamheid te haren behoeve bij haar volgelingen vermindert. Zij worden soms lauw en onverschillig, met het gevolg, dat de beweging haar sterkte en levenskracht schijnt in te boeten, en traag schijnt te worden en in een zieltogenden toestand te komen, met meer en meer gedachtelijk drijfhout", terwijl minder waardevolle systemen haar plaats gaan innemen door de sterkere beslistheid en grootere volharding hunner voorstanders. Hier komen ons de woorden van Christus Jezus in de gedachte, die gezegd heeft (Lucas 16:8): „De kinderen dezer wereld zijn voorzichtiger dan de kinderen des lichts in hun geslacht."

Bij ieder gerechtig streven worden de geestelijk-gezinden te midden van schijnbare beproevingen en verwarring voorwaarts en hemelwaarts gedragen door „de immervlietende stroomen der waarheid", die reinigen, verbeteren, besturen, verkwikken, vertroosten en in evenwicht houden. „Alle dingen in de stoffelijke gedachte zullen vernietigd worden, maar de geestelijke idee, wier substantie in Gemoed is, is eeuwig" schrijft Mrs. Eddy op blz. 267 van *Science and Health*. Menschelijke systemen mogen bloeien en verwelken, maar zij, die standvastig den weg van Waarheid en Liefde bewandelen, zullen steeds kalm, blijde en zegevierend zijn. Dan zal Gods belofte in vervulling gaan (Jes. 43:2): „Wanneer gij zult gaan door het water, Ik zal bij u zijn, en door de rivieren, zij zullen u niet overstroomen."

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1939

How to Cut Two Hours from the New York to Boston Motor Driving Time

By a Staff Photographer

Freeway Declared Solution of Problem Which Is Facing Massachusetts and Other States

(1) Wrong: Driveways should not empty out on a modern express highway, as do these houses on the Concord turnpike. (2) Right: Houses should be set on separate street with (3) an acceleration lane to send traffic onto the express road in the same direction and at the same speed as the flow of traffic. (4) Dr. Walter N. Miner of Calais, Maine, Chairman of the New England Council's highway committee, launching a campaign for more super-freeways. (5) A cloverleaf overpass on the Worcester turnpike, illustrating the proper intersection for relieving marginal friction on freeways. Printed over the pictures is the route for the proposed freeway from New York to Bar Harbor.

Neutrality Aids Aggressor, Says F.P.A. Speaker

The effect of neutrality legislation in the United States from 1935 to date has been to "help make the world safe for aggression," according to Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Government at Williams College.

In application, he said today, the three versions of the Neutrality Act so far have aided Italy to conquer Ethiopia, assisted the Fascist rebels to overthrow the Spanish Republic, helped Japan to wage war on China, and strengthened Germany in its present conflict with Britain and France.

Dr. Schuman was one of three scheduled speakers at the first luncheon discussion of the season conducted by the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza. The others were Roland Hall Sharp, Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, who recently returned from the Panama Neutrality Congress, and Ralph M. Blagden, Associate Editor and Chief Editorial Writer of the Boston Transcript.

Critical of Neutrality Act

Dr. Schuman was vigorous in his attack upon the present Neutrality Law and its immediate precursors.

The result of this type of neutrality, he declared, has been to place the United States virtually in a position of "economic ally of the Fascist powers" during the past four years, and to make the United States a "contributor" toward the "preparation for the present war."

"This Country," he continued, "along with other democratic powers, has accepted the idea that peace is to be had by surrendering rights to those who threaten violence, and that security is to be obtained through indifference toward the fate of others in a world increasingly overrun by the forces of lawlessness and anarchy.

"These conceptions are not only morally monstrous, but have been shown over and again during recent years to be undiluted folly."

Dr. Schuman advocated repeal of the embargo on arms shipments to belligerents and a return to the "traditional American neutrality policy."

Safety Seen in Union

Mr. Sharp described the recent Inter-American consultations at Panama as evidence "that every Latin-American nation, including Argentina and Mexico, sees safety and assured independence only within the Inter-American Commonwealth of Nations."

"Delegate after delegate, among them the Argentines, admitted to me in private conversations," he said, "that Latin Americans are alarmed over forces which, unless checked, menace potentially their hard-won independence. In Europe and Asia they see small nations with rich resources being devoured by force or by the threat of force.

"They are anti-Communist with a conviction that scorns the Hitler brand of weathervane opportunism. By his Russian about-face, the German Chancellor has lost such prestige as he enjoyed among conservative Rightist Latin Americans, who rule the Continent.

"In sympathies as in trade, the war has solidified nascent Inter-Americanism, and turned it at last toward practical measures. Panama leaves no doubt that the intent of the 21 American nations is to stand together."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon turning to light rain during tonight; somewhat warmer tonight with lowest temperature in the middle or lower 50's; Sunday generally cloudy and not very cold, becoming colder Sunday night; moderate easterly to southeast winds becoming southwest.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, warmer in northwest portion today, followed by showers tonight; Sunday, fair.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness today, followed by showers tonight; Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness today, followed by showers and warmer tonight; Sunday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, warmer in north portion today, followed by showers tonight; Sunday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast shifting to east and southeast winds and increasing over north portion, and moderate southwest shifting to fresh south winds over southern portion; weather fair today.

Five-Cent Ride System on 'El' Is Readjusted

Readjustment of the five-cent local ride system on Boston Elevated surface cars and busses will go into effect on Nov. 1, it was announced last night by the Board of Public Trustees of the Elevated. Eighty-one of the present local five-cent rides will remain unchanged and 70 will be divided into two sections each.

A statement issued by the trustees explains that the five-cent rides were started in 1920 as a service for local riders, but since then changes in the system—such as operation of bus services for the whole length of surface lines which they originally merely served as feeders—have resulted in extension of the possible five-cent rides to as much as six miles. The average length is slightly less than three miles.

The adjustment to be made on Nov. 1 will place the nickel rides back on their original local basis—with an average length of almost two miles.

"For the first six months of the current fiscal year, April 1 to Sept. 30," said the trustees' statement, "the railway's deficit was reduced by $397,410 as compared to the same six months last year. The adjustment of the long local rides will result in a further reduction of the deficit."

There is to be no change in the regular 10-cent fare on the whole Elevated system, nor in the five-cent pupils' tickets.

A booklet will be issued shortly, listing all the 221 local five-cent rides and explaining the method of fare collection in each case.

Buchheister Resigns Audubon Society Office

Carl W. Buchheister has resigned as Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, a position which he held for three years, it was announced yesterday. He has also been Director of the Audubon Nature Camp in the Todd Wildlife Sanctuary at Muscongus, Maine.

Mr. Buchheister will continue his activities in conservation and nature work as Assistant Director of the National Association of Audubon Societies in New York City.

Ocean Douses Bog Fire

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—A peat bog and meadow fire which threatened for a time to engulf 700 cottages along the beach front was extinguished swiftly last night when workmen opened dikes which permitted sea water to pour over the flames.

Fast Motorway From New York to Bar Harbor Urged

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the evening of last May 23 New Englanders around the family radio had their programs interrupted as the Navy issued urgent request for clearing highways between Newport, Rhode Island, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The submarine Squalus had foundered off the Isle of Shoals and the Navy was rushing men and rescue apparatus from the Newport base.

Thus vividly was it brought home to New Englanders that their highways are not adapted to emergencies. Supplies and men could not move with dispatch in even the traffic of a normal Tuesday evening in May.

What the Navy discovered that night was only something that many residents—and tourists—have been aware of for many years, particularly when they wasted moments inching through some bottleneck of traffic. The active New England Council, working through its highway committee of which Dr. Walter N. Miner of Calais, Maine, is chairman, and co-operating with the New England Regional Planning Commission, and similar agencies, is to day launching a campaign to acquaint the general public with both the situation and the remedy.

For the plain fact is that although the present condition is admittedly poor, the means are available for tremendous advances in the near future.

Whether the war talk and expanding national defenses will accelerate this construction or not is a matter of speculation. Naturally, the Council prefers to "sell" the idea of good roads on the basis of what they will mean to pleasure driving, movement of industrial goods, and augmentation of the $500,000 recreation business.

But at the same time, it is only realistic to properly protect the section of the Nation nearest Europe, and also an area which would be a target for a force attempting to hamper production.

First objective of the groups working for improved highways is a high speed "freeway" running just back of the coastal area from New York to Bar Harbor, Maine. This would be at least four lanes wide, would have a center dividing strip at least 10 feet wide, and crossings would be protected by overpasses and rotaries.

Such a highway, it is estimated, would cut the driving time from New York to Boston by two hours, and from New York to Bar Harbor by five hours.

The center strip eliminates medial friction between opposing lines of traffic, reduces accidents caused by skidding, and, to an extent, reduces headlight glare at night. Overpasses and acceleration lanes diminish marginal friction.

The planning group computes that a four-lane limited motorway, having protection against medial and marginal friction, can accommodate 5300 automobiles an hour, while just a plain, ordinary four-lane highway with intersections can take care of but 1,500 cars an hour.

First Section

The first section of such an express freeway—the Merritt Parkway—has been completed from the New York line in Connecticut to near New Haven. There is little doubt but what it is the finest and safest automobile highway in the world. Its cost ranged from $250,000 a mile to $1,000,000. The second section of the freeway, the so-called Wilbur Cross highway, is being built from New Haven, through Hartford and on to the Massachusetts line. It is now up to Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine to begin their portions of the project.

In the case of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, however, it is being advised that before they go ahead they review the experience of the past in the legal aspects of freeways.

To explain: houses, filling stations, ice cream parlors and other establishments quickly spring up beside a new express highway. Unless a state has a "freeway law," these places cannot be denied the right to access to the highway. This means they can cause all the marginal friction they like, destroying the express character of the road.

A good illustration of this may be found on the Worcester turnpike, designed by Arthur M. Dean, America's first express highway to provide for both medial and marginal friction. This highway has attracted suburban residences even out past Wellesley. Many of them have driveways entering directly upon the highway. The Concord turnpike displays a similar condition.

Since this cannot be prevented by the present law, Massachusetts is urged by the highway groups to follow the example of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine in passing freeway legislation. Such a law denies abutters the right of free access, establishing a right of way similar to that enjoyed by a railroad.

First to Adopt

Rhode Island in 1937 was the first New England State to adopt such a law. Connecticut did not have it when the Merritt parkway was launched; consequently had to buy a strip of land 400 feet wide in order to control abutters. This ran the cost up.

Whether Massachusetts should undertake further express highway building without such protection on the statute books is a question.

Such a freeway enables the highway authorities to route intersecting highways over an overpass with clover leaf connections, or in the case of abutting houses provide they must empty into the highway by means of an accelerating lane. This latter simply means that an extra lane is provided for the main highway so that a car entering will be going in the same direction and at the same speed as the flow of traffic.

Cornell Man New Head Of Smith College

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—Herbert John Davis, Chairman of the English Department at Cornell University, was elected yesterday the fourth President of Smith College.

The Smith Trustees have not fixed the date upon which the English-born scholar will take over his new duties as head of the widely-known girl's college. During the interim Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, mother of Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, will continue as acting President.

Professor Davis' predecessor, William Allan Neilson, retired after last June's commencement, but will continue for the present as President of the Board of Trustees.

Professor Davis is an authority in the English literature of the 17th and 18th centuries and has made his mark as an educator in England and Canada as well as in this country.

Professor Davis is a native of Northampton, England, and took his bachelor of arts degree from Oxford in 1914. During the war he served with the British artillery in France and Belgium. Following the war he took his master's degree at Wells Theological College in 1919, joining the faculty of the University of Leeds in 1920, and moving two years later to University College, Toronto, Canada.

In 1924-25 he went to the University of Cologne in Germany as guest professor. In 1937 he came to the United States to serve as Frederick Ives Carpenter Professor of English at the University of Chicago. Since then he has been Chairman of the Department of English and Goldwin Smith Professor of English at Cornell.

The new Smith President-elect is editing the works of Jonathan Swift and has completed preparation of three of the 14 volumes planned. He is the author of several books on English literature.

Racing Returns Over Radio Hit By N.H. Pastors

Elimination of racing returns over the radio has been heartily endorsed by prominent Baptist clergymen and laymen in New Hampshire. Endorsing the contention of the New England Anti-Gambling Association that racing returns over the air nurture absentee betting through the "bookies" were Dr. James S. Shaw, President of the United Baptist Convention of New Hampshire; the Rev. Howard Weatherby, Pastor of the Baptist Church of Exeter, N. H., and the Rev. C. Ray Chappell, Executive Secretary of the United Baptist Convention.

At the convention's meeting in Exeter, N. H., just concluded, resolutions flatly condemning liquor traffic and horse racing gambling were adopted. The convention also called for neutrality legislation that will definitely assure the maintenance of peace for this continent.

Taking the stand that the "Salem racetrack organization" has "mixed in New Hampshire politics," the United Baptist Convention resolved "that we express our opposition to the whole program; that we teach the facts about the harm that is being done; that we oppose the election of public officials who are friendly to the tracks, and that we work for the eliminaiton of this moral and economic blight on our State."

Showed Decline

Patronage at the Rockingham Park track this year, incidentally, showed a decline though the revenue to the Granite State showed a slight increase. In the first 32 days of racing for the current year, the State received $397,165 as its share of the track's receipts, as compared with $376,523 received for the entire year of 1938.

From other sources in New Hampshire and Massachusetts come evidence of the bad social and economic effect of racing gambling. An official of a Government agency in Boston, formerly connected with the big dairying companies, said milk wagon drivers made smaller collections during the Rockingham and Narragansett seasons.

Much of the gambling, he said, was directly traceable to the influence of radio returns. Many of the bills, small ones usually paid by housewives, were delayed in payment for several weeks. Housewives made shamefaced and embarrassed admissions to drivers, he reported, that they had gambled these small sums on the horses.

The head of a retail bureau in Boston said member stores in cities near the race tracks reported falling sales on race days. This was attributed to employee inattentiveness to duty—many of them wanted to be near the radio to hear the returns.

Sales Forces Depleted

Managers of stores in one city in western Massachusetts near one of the dog tracks reported that their sales forces were depleted as one after the other sought permission to leave work. It eventually came out that one of the tracks was giving free admission tickets. The protest of merchants against these practices is believed to have had a great deal to do with the adverse vote on horse and dog racing registered in the western part of the State.

From a credit bureau in Boston comes reports of the slowing up of charge payments during the racing season. It was definitely traceable to this influence because payments resumed their normal tempo after the racing season.

Just how heavy is radio emphasis on racing returns in Boston? Surprisingly enough, it is far more extensive than local newspaper coverage. In the Boston area, for instance, at least two stations with network connections radiocast virtually two hours of racing information and returns six days a week.

Compared with the total number of radiocast hours daily, two hours of racing returns are a considerable percentage of time given to this information. In one case it is at least 15 per cent of the station's time daily.

Two Slight Earth Shocks Recorded at Harvard, Mass.

HARVARD, Mass., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Harvard College seismographic station recorded two small earthquakes today, one at 4 a. m. (E. S. T.) about 150 miles away, and the other—a smaller shock at a greater distance—at 3:09 a. m.

L. Don Leet, siesmologist at the station, termed both quakes "normal" and said the first of the two apparently was a "small adjustment shock" coming as an aftermath to the earth tremors which shook New York, New England and eastern Canada Thursday.

He said there was "no reason to read any danger" into the shocks.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmer. 2:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," by Clare Boothe. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Nancy Drew," 2:05, 5:20, 8:25. Also "Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns, Susan Hayward and Charles Bickford. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 9:50. "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Zenobia," with Oliver Hardy and Jean Parker. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney Cartoon. 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Repertory—
"The Young in Heart," with J. Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Six Thousand Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Man About Town," with Jack Benny. Also "Tell No Tales," with Melvyn Douglas.

Normandie—
"Dark Victory," with Bette Davis and George Brent. Also "Idiot's Delight," with Clark Gable.

Tremont—
"Having Wonderful time," with Ginger Rogers. Also "Mannequin," featuring Spencer Tracy. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore. Also "Rosalie," with Eleanor Powell and Nelson Eddy.

Exeter—
"Beau Geste," with Gary Cooper, Ray Milland and Robert Preston. 1:45, 5:15, 8:50. Also "It's a Wonderful World," featuring Claudette Colbert. 3:40, 7:10. Tomorrow: "The Wizard of Oz." 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "The Ware Case," starring Clive Brook and Jane Baxter. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

South Station Theater—
"Fools Who Made History," "Conquering the Colorado," Robert Benchley in "How to Eat," "The Evergreen Empire," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Way Down East," with Rochelle Hudson. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "Charlie Chan in Reno." Daily, except Sundays. 2:30, and 7:45.

KRO-Boston—
"Code of the Streets," with Harry Carey. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:40, 7:45, 10:15. Stage: Jackie Heller, Marty May, Ross & Pierre, Variety Gambols and The Burns Bros. 12, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

State and Orpheum—
"Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner and Richard Carlson. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 3:15, 6:55, 10:30. Also "They Shall Have Music," starring Jascha Heifetz, Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters. 1:30, 5:10, 8:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Wizard of Oz." 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also 'Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Trans-Lux—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:40.

University—
Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." 3, 6:15, 9:25. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Vacation," 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett in "The Man in the Iron Mask." 2:40, 5:35, 9:10. Also "Everybody's Hobby," with Irene Rich and Henry O'Neill. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Hollywood Cavalcade," with Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40 8:35.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Sigurd Rascher, saxophone soloist. 8:15

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Rockwood Auditorium, Senior High School, Broadway, Everett, 3:30 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist, Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. 2.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Saxophone at Symphony Hall

The Arts in Boston

The first novelty of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season was heard yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, when the saxophone appeared as a solo instrument in the capable hands of Sigurd Rascher. For program Dr. Koussevitzky had arranged as opening item, the Bruckner Symphony No. 7, in E major, and to close, he chose excerpts from "The Damnation of Faust," Op. 24, by Berlioz. Between these, were set a pair of numbers for the solo instrument, the first of which was Debussy's Rhapsody for Orchestra and Saxophone, followed by Ibert's Chamber Concertino for Saxophone and Orchestra, in what is believed to be the first performance in the United States.

It can be no small task to assemble a program which shall provide an appropriate setting for a solo saxophone. Dr. Koussevitzky revealed his skill in program making by selecting the Bruckner item. The chief difficulty with Bruckner is, that he becomes so verbose and so involved in trivialities, along with the really worth-while message he has to give, that we are likely, upon an occasion of this sort, to miss the real point of his performance, which to one listener at least was that of offering an excellent study in contrasts.

Of course, as every student of orchestral scores is aware, remove Bruckner's name from the program and substitute Wagner's and you have what might easily pass for a Wagnerian symphony . . . if that master had ever exerted his talent in that direction; but the point upon this occasion, as we see it, is that Bruckner made extraordinarily clever use of the brass section of the orchestra. And the saxophone is a reed-brass instrument. Thus if we were listening as carefully as we should we received the impressions which we should regarding the real and entirely legitimate quality of the tone of the saxophone. Just why Debussy should have referred to it as "an aquatic instrument" is not easily discernible, although the reference is amusing.

Yesterday we heard the saxophone played with virtuosity and with a wholly sympathetic instinct for its best qualities. We heard the mellow, lingering tone, with an expert vibrato, which is the true tone of the instrument.

Of the two works heard yesterday, the Ibert opus revealed the largest number of tonal possibilities while the Debussy was the more inherently poetic. Each was well chosen. Mr. Rascher has won a distinctive position for himself and his performance yesterday afternoon sustained the reputation which preceded him. A few little theatrical mannerisms might be dispensed with to advantage, but they in no wise affect the quality of his performance. The audience was generous with applause, but it was obviously a little puzzled. This commentator found the hall too vast for the intimate quality of the saxophone at its best, which placed the artist at a slight disadvantage.

Throughout the afternoon Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra were at the top of their bent and during the Debussy and Ibert numbers, they gave an especially expert account of themselves. In all, it was an illuminating concert.

G. M. S.

Today on Short Waves

BUDAPEST—6 p. m.—Hungarian March. HAT4 (9.12 meg.), 32.8 m.
PRAGUE—6:55 p. m.—Saturday Night Concert. OIR4A (15.23 meg.), 19.7 m.
LBERLIN—7:30 p. m.—"Today in Germany." DJD, 11.77 meg), 25.4m.
ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music; "Luigi Cherubini." talk. 2RO (11.81 meg.), 25.4 m.; IRF (9.83 meg.), 30.5 m.
MADRID—8:25 a. m.—News in English. FAQ (9.86 meg.), 30.4 m.
LONDON—8:45 p. m.—"In Town Tonight." GSF (15.14 meg.), 19.8 m.; GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSB (9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
PARIS—9:15 p. m.—Radio sketches. TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.
BERLIN—9:15 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD ,11.77 meg), 25.4 m.
LONDON—11:15 p. m.—Variety. GSD 11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSC (9.58 meg.), 31.3 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

For Sunday, October 22

BERLIN—6:15—Sunday Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
LONDON—6:30—News Summary. GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
BUDAPEST—7:00—"Hungarian Pictures." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
ROME—7:30—News in English; Opera; Daisy di Carpenetto; excerpts from operas by Verdi. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
CARACAS—8:00—Dance Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.
MADRID—8:25—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
EINDHOVEN—8:25—Program for America. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
TOKYO—8:30—Talk in English. JZL, 17.78 meg., 16.8 m.
PARIS—9:15—French Drama, introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
LONDON—10:05—"Round Britain." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
BERLIN—10:30—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
PARIS—10:45—Chamber Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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For Misses
For Juniors

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Stearns
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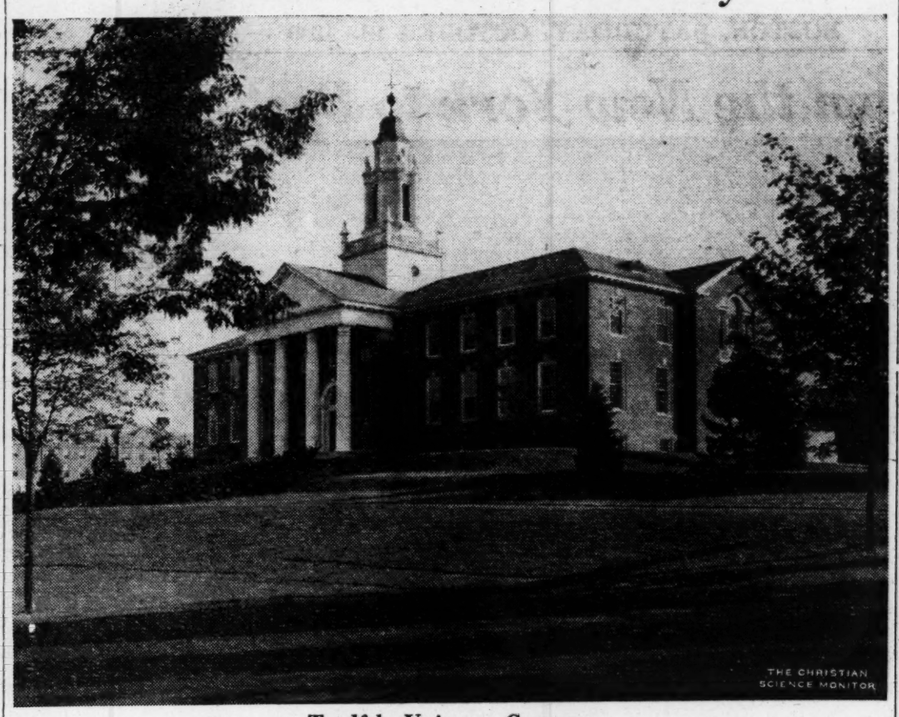
New Babson Institute Library



Twelfth Unit on Campus

Library and Work Laboratory Building, which cost $200,000, will be publicly dedicated Saturday, Oct. 28. It has a projection room for motion pictures, which indicates its modernity.

New Babson Library Fits Modern Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BABSON PARK, Mass., Oct. 20—The new $200,000 Babson Institute Library and Work Laboratory Building, twelfth to be erected on the campus since the founding of this school of business administration in 1919, will be dedicated Saturday, Oct. 28, it was announced today by Carl D. Smith, President of the Institute. The public is invited.

The new building differs in many respects from the conventional college library, since the whole plan of the institute is to reproduce as closely as possible the conditions of actual business life.

The work laboratory system was devised to combine the library facilities and the students' work offices. Round about the students as they work at business desks, is a new open-stack system of shelving the books they need in the three main divisions of study—production, distribution and finance.

Included in the building are a sound-proofed room containing business machines and typewriters for the use of students, a general conference room which serves as a projection room for motion pictures, slides and other aids to visual education, and the Babson room — which when completed will contain the original interior finish and furnishings of the room in which Roger Babson, founder of the Institute, was born.

Dr. Howard James Savage, Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, will include in his dedicatory address an explanation of the various new features of the library.

Orient Envoy to Speak

G. Sidney Phelps, who has spent 33 years as an ambassador of good will from the American Young Men's Christian Association to the peoples of the Orient, will speak on "Friendship Adventures East of Suez," at the monthly gathering of the International Institute next Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Ellenor Cook Lane, in authentic Polish costume, will sing a group of folk songs which she learned directly from peasants of Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Tennessee - Alabama	Tenessee-Alabama foot-	Reggie Childs' Orchestra	Sport comment	Sport reports
5:15	ball game	ball game	News from Europe	Football comment	Sport reports
5:30	Eddie Duchin's Or-	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	chestra	Benny Carter's Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch.	Sport program	News Service
6:00	News; "Headlines";	News; music; weather.	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Hits and Encores"	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Music; war news.	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	Football results	Political talk
7:00	People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	vue"; variety	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	"Curtain Calls"	Kerry Dances
8:00	"Gang Busters";	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Twentieth Century Se-	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:15	dramatic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	renade"	Mayor Volk ,Chelsea
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Brent House"; dra-	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	chestra; war news	matic series	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	"Hall of Fun" variety	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	program	"Sons of the Pioneers"	cal Album"
9:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	Symphonic Strings	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Tropical Serenade"	News Service
10:15	Ray Scott's Orch.	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	conductor	Arch Oboler's Plays:	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	"The Perfect Party"	"Music by Moonlight"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00	European news	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	L. Noble's Orch.	conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30	Tommy Reynold's	News; sports; weather.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:45	Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	"Sunday Morning	War news; music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Prelude"	Instrumental trio	xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	'Treasure Trails of Song'	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle	'Treasure Trails of Song'	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Today in Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Church of the Air"
9:15	Bob Edge, sports	Bus"; children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade"; recording	"Church of the Air"
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	Concert Orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air.	"Tone Pictures"	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air.	"Tone Pictures"	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	"March of Games"	"Morning Musicale";	Barry McKinley, songs.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	"March of Games"	vocalists; organ	The Kidoodlers	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00	Old South Church.	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Old South Church.	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church.	"Southernaires"; male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Old South Church.	quartet	St. Paul's Service	Church Service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	"Gems of Melody"	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	Salt Lake City	conductor; Henrietta	"On the Job": vocation-	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Schumann, pianist	al guidance program	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry".	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Beacon St. Window	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	"True to Life"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Neville Miller, Pres-	"Metropolitan Moods":	News Service	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
1:45	ident, N. A. B.	vocalist; orchestra	"Concert Miniatures"	The Hitmakers; orch.	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Democracy in Ac-	Great Plays: "Alces-	NBC String Symphony	"Mystery History"; quiz	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	tion"; Drama	tis," 438 B. C. drama-	Concert	program	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	'News in Rhythm';	tization by Euripides.	University of Chicago	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	vocalists; news	Great Plays	Round Table	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Melodies for Milady"	"I Want a Divorce";	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15	monic - Symphony	"Bookman's Notebook"	dramatic sketch	Drama and music	Irish Minstrels
3:30	Orchestra; John	News; "Your Station"	News from Europe	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Barbirolli, conduc-	Sid Reinherz, pianist	"Chats About Dogs"	Political talk	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	tor; Helen Traubel,	National Vespers: Dr.	"Music for Moderns"	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:15	soprano	Harry E. Fosdick	"Music for Moderns"	Religious Hour	Italian Amateur Hour
4:30	"Pursuit of Happi-	Serbian Choral Society.	"The Shadow": drama-	Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
4:45	ness"; news	"Garden Gossip"	tization	Religious Hour	Sheloh Kall's Choir
5:00	"Hobby Lobby";	Moylan Sisters, songs.	Vocalists; orchestra	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	News Service	"Rangers Serenade"	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:30	Ben Bernie and All	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Paul Wing's Spelling	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
5:45	the Lads	ditions of the Air	Bee	Symphonic Hour	Young People's Church
6:00	Silver Theater:	Religious program	Vocalists; orchestra	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15	dramatization	Religious program	Soprano and organ	variety program	Talk; music
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; vocal-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Religious program
6:45	wood": variety	ists; orchestra	Popular music	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	People's Platform:	Dinah Shore, songs	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15	informal discussion	News from Europe	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30	Screen Guild Thea-	"Mr. District Attorney";	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45	ter": variety	dramatic sketch	Frankie Masters' Orch.	News from Berlin	Billy Paine, tenor
8:00	Orson Welles and	"Festival of Music"	Nelson Eddy; Edgar	American Forum of the	"Odd Bits of News"
8:15	Helen Hayes in	"Festival of Music"	Bergen; Olivia de Havil-	Air: Senators Lee,	Perry Borelli's Orch.
8:30	Ferene Molnar's	Network program	land; Robert Armbrus-	Okla.; Bridges, N. H.,	Bert Hirsch Presents
8:45	"Liliom"	Network program	ter's Orchestra	on "War Profits"	Bert Hirsch Presents
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:15	Hour; Symphony	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music"
9:30	Orchestra; James	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45	Melton, tenor	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00	"Varieties"; music.	War news; "Voice of	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:15	"Varieties"; music.	Hawaii"	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"	"Back Home Hour"
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	Sen. William E. Borah	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45	Talk; weather	"Cheerio"; talk; music.	on "Neutrality"	"Good Will Hour"	New England Fellow-
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather.	News Service	Dance Orchestra	ship program
11:15	Tommy Tucker's Or.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra	Weather Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
11:30	Louis Armstrong's	Ray Noble's Orchestra.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	cal Album"
11:45	Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Spud" Murphy's Orch.	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	News; Lanny Ross.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews.	Network speaker
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness".	"Lorenzo Jones"	'Buckeye Four"	Leslie Parker, tenor.
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger.	"The Road of Life"	Radio Garden Club	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk.	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Checkerboard Time	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs.	Italian String Music.	Sports; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian String Music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour.	"Hitmakers"; orchestra	Organ recital
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour.	"Cafe Continental"	Organ recital
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Rhythmic Romance"
2:15	Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Wyoming Steve"; music
2:30	"Your Family"	Rep. Edith N. Rogers;	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Word Dramas"	Jan Evans, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	Mrs. Roosevelt; others.	Hymns of All Churches.	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	"Concert Hall"	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	Gordon Gifford, songs.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Bob Miller's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	Book Fair	News; weather	'The Guiding Light"	Voice and organ	"Organ Melodies"
4:00	Book Fair	Club Matinee; variety.	"Backstage Wife"	Government Reports	Sport reports
4:15	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee; variety.	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	"Better Parenthood"	Sport reports
4:30	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee; variety.	'Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne West, songs	Talk; "Consolairs"
4:45	C. Hecht's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Continental Strings"
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Bruce Baker's Orchestra	"Ageinst the Storm".	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	"Musical Renedzvous".	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news.	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Renedzvous".	Sport reports	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Fats Waller's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Collegiate Reporter	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	Bernard L. Sullivan
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Alexander Finger, talk.
7:45	serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:00	"Tune-Up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Political talk	Talk; Texas Ramblers
8:15	vocalist; orchestra	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	"20th Century Music"	Lewis Craddock, songs.
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	Henry King's Orch.	Perry Borelli's Orch.
8:45	Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	pano; orchestra	Henry King's Orch.	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Fred MacMurray;	Army Recruiting Progr'm	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Madeleine Carroll	Vocalist; orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	cal Album"
9:30	in "Invitation to	"Youth Questions the	Alec Templeton Time:	"Author! Author!"; lit-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Happiness"	Headlines"; forum	piano; chorus; orch.	erary game	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dance Music	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Dance Music	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum: Sen.	"G Men in Action"	"Pageant of Melody";	Perry Borelli's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Wagner, New York.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Jack Melvin's Orchestra.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather.	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:45	Hal Kemp's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

N. H. Liquor Signs Policy Is Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 21—The State of New Hampshire is being disgraced by relationship between Gov. Francis P. Murphy and "the head of an organization that is handling liquor promotion advertising programs," Clayton M. Wallace, President of the New Hampshire Christian Civic League, told the opening session of the New Hampshire Women's Christian Temperance Union, here.

"The State of New Hampshire's liquor selling policy is based on a theory of control," declared Mr. Wallace. "For the State to actually sponsor advertising signs for the purpose of promoting liquor buying is contrary to the policy specifically voted by our State legislature.

"And to have a son-in-law of our Chief Executive heading up an organization handling such liquor promotion only adds to the disgrace of an already publicly condemned program."

The electric display advertising for the liquor stores has been the subject of controversy since the move first became known to the public more than a year ago. It was then announced that the Governor and Council had approved a contract between the State Liquor Commission and a newly created advertising firm, of which a former liquor commissioner is an owner. It was announced that display signs would be so located in the stores that they could be seen only by those in the store and would not be visible to people passing.

A short while ago it was announced that a selling firm headed by Donald Erion, son-in-law of the Governor, would handle the sale of space on the signs of distillers.

Honored by France

Johan Durup

Mrs. Edward K. Rand

Recipient of the ribbon of the French Legion of Honor.

Mrs. Edward K. Rand of Cambridge was last night awarded the ribbon of the French Legion of Honor by the French Consul, François Briere, at Harvard's Institute of Geographical Exploration, for her services in establishing closer harmony between France and America.

Mrs. Rand, wife of the Harvard Latin professor and honorary curator of manuscripts at Widener Library, who himself received the medal of the French Legion of Honor Thursday, is, like her husband, well known for her efforts to obtain closer harmony between France and America.

Preceding the presentation, Professor Rand gave a dinner for Mrs. Rand at the Harvard Faculty Club, at which were present also M. and Mme. Briere, André Maurand, Vice-Consul; Miss Rosanna Thorndike, President of the Salon Française; Deford Bigelow, President of the Alliance Française; Mrs. Robert M. Lovett, President of the newly formed Society of the American Friends of France, and Mrs. Charlotte Nichols Greene.

Warning to Police On Civil Service

Massachusetts police chiefs today received warnings that the State Civil Service Commission probably will reject Civil Service applications for police positions if the applicants have police records.

Furthermore, Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, in his letters to the chiefs, said that reinstatement may be refused to police officers suspended for "disciplinary reasons, especially involving drunkenness and violation of rules."

The warnings were issued by Mr. Lupien after a conference with the Commission as a whole yesterday.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Oct. 23

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Oct. 23

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Freshmen Get Reading Test At Harvard

For the first time in any college or university, Harvard Freshmen—all 900 of them—were this year given a series of tests to determine their reading speed, and many are now being trained in its improvement, according to Walter F. Dearborn and Elden A. Bond, writing in today's Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

The authors dryly add, referring to an editorial in a Boston newspaper: "The fact that a technique appears to be ultra-modern is not sufficient evidence for allocating it to Columbia's Teachers College. This technique originated at the Harvard Graduate School of Education."

Their "technique" consists of three innovations:

1. Motion picture films, made up of texts from authors in the fields of literature, history, government, and science, are flashed on a screen in such a way as to force the observer to read quickly and in phrases, rather than word by word. Difficulty of texts and speed of projection are so graduated as to improve the students' reading ability "painlessly"—almost without his realizing what is taking place.

2. Practice in the usual forms of reading is given. Books of a similar sort—i. e., with similar vocabulary burden, sentence structure, interest, and difficulty of content—are put in the hands of students, and their rate of reading and facility of comprehension are recorded over a period of time.

3. More intensive reading tests are also given. These take the form of paragraphs on subjects of increasing difficulty which are given to the students for a certain short length of time, after which questions are asked on the content or a précis is required.

Station WRUL

For Sunday, Oct. 22

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan Student Club.
2:30 p. m.—Stringed Music.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program conducted by Nicholas Cockinos (in Greek and English).
4:30 p. m.—"Join Us in Singing Hymns."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period. Dr. William E. Gardner, Trinity Church, Boston (Episcopalian).
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University: "Rostand's 'Cyrano de Bergerac.'"
6:00 p. m.—Suite for Orchestra.
6:15 p. m.—"The Quakers in World Service."
6:45 p. m.—Organ Music.

For Monday, Oct. 23

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Elements of Television: Dr. C. Davis Belcher. "Television Receivers."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish; symphony music.

STEINWAY

Prices now lowest ever ($495. up) and due for a raise soon. New Steinways sold in Boston only at

M. Steinert & Sons
JEROME F. MURPHY, President
162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Steinert Hall HANcock 1900

ARNOLD Authentics

TRY THEM ON for STYLE

"ARNOLDAIRE"
Black and Brown Norwegian Calf Skin. Bucko Calf. Black, Brown and Blue.
$10.95

Arnold Authentics deserve their reputation as the Aristocrats of Sportswear. They are always "Authentic" in Style and absolute tops in Comfort. A try on will prove it.

"GILLIE"
Black and Brown Calf. Perforated Vamp. Built up Leather Heel.
$10.95

ARNOLD BOOT SHOP
HOTEL STATLER
BOSTON
A Shop of Personal Service
SHOP FOR MEN — SHOP FOR WOMEN

Granite State Jobless Fund Over the Top

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 20—The New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation fund is increasing rapidly despite desire of State officials to put a ceiling on the fund and then operate it on a pay-as-you-go basis. This desire to prevent the fund from accumulating beyond expected needs is handicapped by Federal legislation.

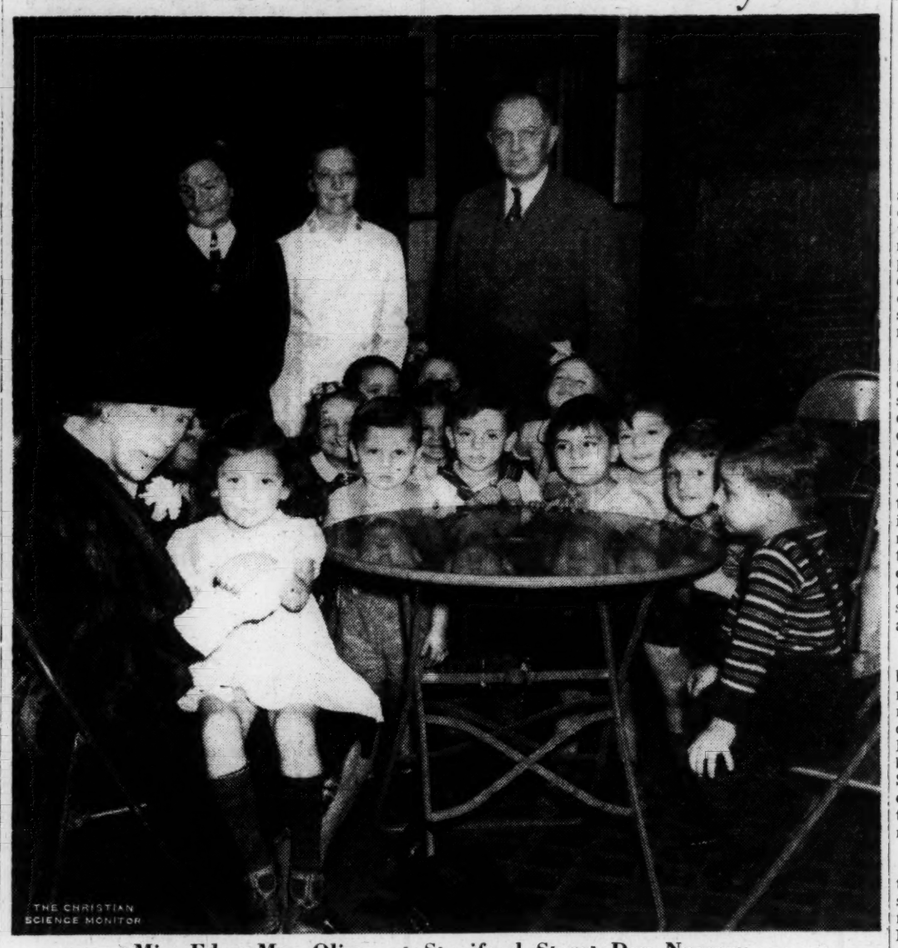
The records of the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation division show that for the first quarter of 1939 there was income from pay-roll taxation of $771,134, benefit payments of $388,508; for the second quarter pay-roll taxation brought in $511,978 and benefit payments amounted to $483,885; while for the third quarter pay-roll taxation amounted to $763,910, benefit payments totaled $284,622 Through the addition of $74,473 paid by the United States Treasury as interest on the fund on deposit the New Hampshire fund had a balance of $5,292,886 on Oct. 1.

At the request of Gordon P. Eager, administrator of the New Hampshire fund, the 1939 session of the State Legislature enacted legislation aimed at establishing a ceiling of $5,000,000 for the fund, with pay-roll taxation in future based on the budgeted needs of the division, so that a large reservoir of unneeded funds would not be formed. The present balance in the fund represents approximately $50 per covered worker. Mr. Eager has been unable to place the pay-as-you-go system into operation because of restrictions in the Federal Social Security law.

During the last 21 months a total of almost $4,000,000 has been paid out by the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation division to partially and totally unemployed covered workers in New Hampshire. Mr. Eager objects to the operation of the fund in that it takes out of circulation, for retention until covered workers need the money, more money than is required for this purpose. Out of more than $9,000,000 taken from circulation in New Hampshire through the pay-roll tax, only $4,000,000 has been returned.

Mr. Eager further points out that instead of the reserve fund in Washington being held in the Treasury earmarked for the State of New Hampshire, that it is spent by the Government in its regular operation and setup on the other side of the ledger as "obligation" bills from it to the jobless in New Hampshire.

Film Actress 'Stars' in Salvation Army Scene



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Miss Edna May Oliver at Staniford Street Day Nursery

Miss Oliver makes a hit with the children—and the children seem to be making a big hit with Miss Oliver, too! Looking on in background, left to right, Mrs. Edna Campbell-Dover, group leader in the Army's Boston campaign; Adjutant Gertrude Atkinson, and John E. Wilson, Industry and Finance Chairman.

Insurance Is Announced On War Risks

Log of the Port of Boston

New England merchants and shippers may now insure war risks on their cargoes, moving in British vessels, under the British Government-sponsored war risk insurance plan, at rates which are in most cases well below the rates previously charged here on British vessels. This was announced by Furness, Withy and Co., Ltd.

Extension of the British war risk insurance plan to cover American cargoes—one of the few admissions that British ships are still carrying cargoes since the war censorship was clamped down—offers shippers and importers "space at favorable terms" on the various British lines "who continue to serve the shipping public in world-wide trading." The premium in the United Kingdom trade remains at 1½ per cent in either direction, and in other trades, premiums are currently the same as American underwriters are assessing on neutral tonnage.

* * *

Consignees' mail may no longer be sent in the same ship that carries the cargo to which the mail refers to the British Isles, shipping companies have been informed by British authorities. The mails must be forwarded through the United States Post Office, via a regularly designated mail ship. A large portion of such mail is expected to move via the air mail routes.

* * *

Elimination of free lighterage in the Port of New York, vigorously sought by the Boston Port Authority and other maritime interests of New England for years, again comes before the Interstate Commerce Commission when public hearings start at Brooklyn Dec. 11.

* * *

Another effect of the war in Europe on Boston's commerce is the United States Customs Regulation requiring the filing in triplicate of all shippers' export declarations with the Customs officials before granting clearance to the vessel. The American President Lines therefore is notifying freight patrons that such declarations, covering cargo to be shipped to foreign ports, must be at their office not later than the day before sailing. And cargo must be delivered not later than 5 p. m. the day before sailing, if it is destined for the Far East, and up to noon on the day of sailing if for Pacific Coast ports or Honolulu.

Four Destroyers Launched at Yard

With no official ceremony whatsoever four new destroyers—O'Brien, Walke, Lansdale, and Madison—were launched at the Boston Navy Yard yesterday. Only officers and civilian workers were present when the water was admitted to the huge drydock in which the ships were built.

The names of the destroyers are those of men who distinguished themselves as heroes or brought renown to the Navy.

The O'Brien honors five men. Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien and his four brothers, credited with the first capture of an enemy ship by the American Nation. The capture was made in the harbor of Machias, Maine. A British man-of-war entered the harbor and ordered a liberty pole removed that the residents had erected. The O'Briens and a crew equipped with some firearms, but mostly with pitchforks and other farm implements, boarded a sloop and stormed the Britisher and forced it to surrender.

Artist Comins to Give Lecture at Wellesley

Eben F. Comins, nationally known artist who has been particularly interested in distinctive types of native American Indians, is to give a gallery talk at Farnsworth Art Museum, Wellesley College, where his exhibit of 29 Indian portraits are on display, on Monday afternoon, Oct. 23.

Mr. Comins has been represented in many important exhibits in this country as a portrait painter and has had such well-known Americans as William Howard Taft, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Justice Louis Brandeis as his subjects. He has lectured at Harvard, the Boston Public Library, University of Southern California.

Awaiting Concert

Barbara Babcock

This Warren Junior High School student has her tickets for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc., Youth Concerts which open Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 3:30 p. m. Wheeler Becket is the conductor.

Operation Urged To Canadian Ports

Vigorous protest against proposed provisions of neutrality legislation which would prevent operation of American flag vessels to Eastern Canada ports was contained in letters written to New England Senators in Washington this week by Alton B. Sharp, President of Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., whose services include all-year lines from Boston to Saint John, N. B. and Yarmouth, N. S., and summer service between New York and Yarmouth.

Mr. Sharp declared that shoal waters, ledges and the 40-foot Bay of Fundy tides "make these waters highly undesirable for submarine operation."

"There is comparatively little steamship traffic," he added, "to attract them in any event" since the route followed by the vessels of his lines is some 60 miles northwest of transatlantic lanes.

During the World War, Mr. Sharp reminded the Senators, Eastern Steamships operated both American and British flag vessels between American and Maritime Province ports "without having a ship molested in any way."

The only interference with the American flag vessels now plying these routes reported since the opening of the war in Europe, has been their stopping at night for identification by American Government vessels on patrol. This gave rise on at least one occasion to rumors among passengers that their ship had been halted by a submarine.

Women Voters to Open Booth

Permission to operate a Non-partisan Information Booth on Boston Common the last two weeks before the Boston City election has been granted to the Boston League of Women Voters by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Park Commissioner William P. Long.

In charge of the service will be Margaret McSweeney, Chairman of the City Committee for the League.

Miss McSweeney is of the opinion that there is a great need for the active participation of the voters of Boston in the government of their city, as a safeguard to the democratic process.

"In the face of present world conditions," she said, 'it is the duty and privilege of every citizen to support the American principle of self government by voting. Your vote is a vote for the Constitution of the United States and upholds your belief in a 'government of the people, for the people and by the people'."

The League of Women Voters endorses no candidates and will neither favor nor oppose any referenda during their operation of the booth. The answers of the candidates to League questionnaires will be on display, giving personal information about the candidates and views expressed by the candidates on a few important matters of public policy. This is an opportunity for factual, unbiased information on men and women seeking public office on Nov. 7.

© Bachrach

Miss Margaret McSweeney
Chairman of City Committee, Boston League of Women Voters.

Welfare Field Day Fund Now Close to $23,000

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's welfare field day at National League Park last month brought $19,566 into the treasury for use in aiding needy persons and those physically incapacitated.

Added to the balance of $3,302 left in the treasury from last year's field day, the amount now totals $22,868. Mayor Tobin expressed his gratitude to the employees of the city for their generous response.

Around the Corner—

Postmarks—The amusing name of the setting of George Abbott's musical comedy "Too Many Girls," at the Shubert Theater in Boston last week—Potawotamie College, Stop Gap, New Mexico—reminded members of the WEEI radio studio staff that Charley Stookey, editor of "Columbia's Country Journal," heard locally through their station, has a new hobby.

He collects postmarks of towns with odd names, on the letters sent him by listeners. Among those he has already are: Horseheads, N. Y.; Horse Cave, Ky.; Sweet Home, Texas; Smackover, Ark.; Energy, Ill.; Cow Pens, S. C.; Seventeen, Ohio, and Hominy, Okla.

* * *

Fifty-Two Plus—Leap Year may have its extra day, but advertising men now squeeze many extra weeks into any year. Now, for instance, "National Washer and Ironer Week," "National Grocerymen's Week," and Parent Magazine's "Better Parenthood Week" are rubbing elbows with one another—to mention only three of several current examples.

* * *

Shuttle Service—It began to look the other day as if Angelo Farese of Watertown was beginning to operate a shuttle service between the Waltham District Court House and the police headquarters. He parked outside the Court House while he stepped in to pay a fine for speeding. When he came out, he found a no-fix parking tag on his car, requiring him to visit police headquarters. He did so—only to have to report back to the Court House to adjust the matter with the Clerk there.

That time, it seems, he parked further away, from the front door—and avoided another round-trip ticket.

* * *

Freezer Lockers—A new kind of family economy is possible now at Richmond, Vt. L. D. Ware, Manager of the Richmond Co-operative Association, has opened at the headquarters of the organization a unit of nearly 100 "freezer lockers." These storage compartments, refrigerated by the co-operative's plant, may be rented by members who wish to buy foodstuffs at large-lot prices, or wish to store crops of their own until they need them.

* * *

War Problem—Boston women would better begin stocking up on their perfume—if we are to go by what a buyer in one of the City's largest department stores tells us. There is a supply to last just beyond Christmas, and already some lines are depleted and cannot be replaced. It is a surprise to one not in the know to find how much American women depend on La Belle France for their perfume supply. Those war problems again!

* * *

"Please Refer To . . ."—We've heard of the strange "Jeep" of the comic pages, of course, but we hardly expected to see mention of what must be one of its cousins, in a letter from the Wage and Hour division of the United States Department of Labor.

At the head of the epistle in question is this note: "In reply refer to: CAI:THE:EEP."

* * *

Helen Keller's Dog—Despite the war in the Orient the Japanese Foreign Office took time earlier this year to help B. W. Fleisher, Philadelphia-born publisher of The Japan Advertiser, in finding a trained Akita dog for Miss Helen Keller to replace her former canine friend and guide, "Kamikaze."

Writing to express her gratitude, Miss Keller told Mr. Fleisher about her meeting with the new dog Kenzan-go on his arrival in America.

"All this pleasure sings in my thoughts," she concluded, ". . . It is a wonderful story—Miss Olson's writing to you about getting another Akita dog for me—your interest, that set so many wheels of good will in motion—Mr. Kurokawa's co-operation, your arrangements for the dog's comfort during the voyage, and your letters about his coming. Such kindess thrills me with the beauty of the human heart whose goodness has so abundantly flowed through my dark silence, and makes me confident of a day when all men shall be friends and brothers."

Kenzan-go and his new friend are moving this month into a new home in Westport, Conn., she wrote, where "we will have a nice house built for him, and I know he will be happy walking with us through the woods."

Speed Laws Enforcement Is Demanded

Strict enforcement of automobile speed laws in all Massachusetts cities has been requested of police chiefs by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, in view of the upward trend of automobile fatalities during the first 18 days of October.

In his letter appealing to the police chiefs for stricter enforcement, Registrar Goodwin said:

"The record of motor vehicle fatalitis in Massachusetts up to the first of October was remarkable, but I am sorry to say that in the first 18 days of this month there seems to be an upward trend, because there have been 39 persons killed in the 18 days. Of that 39, 24 have been killed in cities, and 18 of these were pedestrians, and only six occupants.

"It is, therefore, apparent that if we are to maintain our good record of the earlier months, it is necessary that there be a more strict enforcement in the cities of the laws relating to speed, and particularly to that law which requires that a motorist, upon approaching a pedestrian, shall slow down. I hope you will ask your officers to increase their vigilence, and either prosecute violators or send a record of their offenses to me."

Meanwhile, the State Police, in a further effort to prevent accidents, have asked that motorists turn on their lights at the approach of dusk and not wait until darkness.

The dusk of fall afternoons dims the vision of motorists, State police officials pointed out and added that through habit formed during Daylight Saving Time many persons neglected to turn on their lights until darkness has settled.

Lord Marley Visit Arouses Protest

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21 (AP)—Col. Charles E. Lockhart made public last night a letter to William B. Cornish of Hartford, President of the Connecticut State Teachers Association, protesting against the scheduled appearance of Lord Marley at the State Teachers convention here next Thursday as "highly unneutral" and "ill-advised and contrary to the best interests of the United States."

Lord Marley, Deputy Speaker of the English House of Lords, will speak on "Aspects of Dictatorship" at the convention, the Association has announced.

Col. Lockhart, principal of a New Haven school and a prominent World War veteran, asserted that by choosing "a speaker representing one of the belligerents" the association has "in a sense, violated that neutrality so essential at present and especially so in educators.

"I consider the appearance of Lord Marley on our program is as highly unneutral as the word-for-word publication of the Hitler speech in American newspapers.

"Both are patent forms of propaganda and neither have any place in our lives."

Fishermen Call It 'Grab Bag Week'

It's "grab bag week" among the fishermen!

Thursday the fishing trawler Plymouth brought to Boston Fish Pier an airplane engine and parts of a fuselage, reclaimed from Davy Jones' locker.

Yesterday another vessel came in with an engine such as is used by small boats, that was brought up in the net of the trawler Dorchester.

The find had been in the water a long time, in the opinion of Capt. John Ellard of the Dorchester, and was hauled up in the net last Monday, 60 miles southeast of Highland Light.

Oh, yes! Both vessels brought in some fish too.

Cooling Doubles Gold Mine Output

Air conditioning in the deep gold mines of South Africa has doubled production, according to Willis Carrier of Syracuse, N. Y., who arrived in Boston yesterday aboard the Netherlands freighter, Salabangka.

Mr. Carrier spent considerable time in South Africa making a survey of the results of air conditioning in the Robinson deep gold mine. He said that the intense heat at 8,000 feet below surface, which slowed up operations, has been offset by air conditioning.

Vose & SONS PIANOS
Buy a truly great piano
New England's Dependable Family Piano for 88 Years
184 Boylston Street
791 Tremont Street
Boston

Announcing the New 1940 FORD and MERCURY CARS
See us for the best trade-in values.
HOOVER MOTORS
MOTOR MART, PARK SQ.
HUB 7100 OPEN EVENINGS
BOSTON

FILENE'S
BOSTON

Actively yours
"THE WOMEN'S SPORT SHOP"

The CLASSIC REEFER—
for women who expect tailoring, fit and quality
Specially priced
$14.90
A favorite for fit whether you take size 16 or size 44. Younger than ever with more flare to the back. Navy, black, wine or teal in firmly woven virgin wool outstanding for its tailoring qualities. Interlined in sturdy rayon. Grand for town or country.
THE CLASSIC
WOMEN'S SPORT SHOP—FIFTH FLOOR
"Only sport shop we know exclusively for women!

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY —Beauty Salon Balcony, Annex BOSTON
A PLANE man wants to learn fancy haircutting from our barbers . . .
He can't see why his plane won't do the tricks we perform with our scissors . . . but every man to his own expert trade! (Neither can we see how a clumsy looking plane can do such a smooth job on our Beauty Salon!)

Oil Shampoo, Hair Cut and Fingerwave, $2.25

STEELE - LITVIN
Furs
Cloth Coats
Suits
380 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
KEN. 4276

CUSTOM-FIT at LOW COST
Yes! You get real, custom-like fit in these flexible Cantilever Shoes, at low cost. That's the secret of their priceless comfort and their smart appearance. Come in and try them on today.
Flexible CANTILEVER SHOES
AS ADVERTISED IN LIFE

$6.75 to $10.75
McGEARY'S CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
145 Tremont Street, 3rd Floor
Between West St. and Temple Place
BOSTON

New Fall Liveries
FOR wheelmen and house liveries — our is a "Specialized Service" — and it's by this means patrons are always assured of stylish, smart and comfortable fitting clothes . . .
And it's for this reason that both employers and employees look with confidence to Scott & Company for that unusual degree of substantial smartness which we have made a standard for years.
Chauffeur C. & T. now $38 to $45
Overcoats . . . . $45 to $60
Caps, Ties, Gloves, Puttees
Scott & Company LIMITED
336 to 340 Washington Street, BOSTON

Because of your continued approval
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

A. 3 PROVEN SUCCESSES
Van Raalte $1.00
GENUINE LEATHER and Rayon DOEVEL in Colors
A. TRICORNE—selected capeskin backs, cleverly stitched.
B. SPECTATOR—leather backs amusingly slashed by Rayon doevel.
C. BEAU GESTE — A sleek type for dressier moments.
Black, Brown, Wine, Green and many other colors. Sizes 6 to 7½.

B.
C.
GLOVES STREET FLOOR MAIN STORE
Order by Mail or Call HUBbard 2700 till 10 P. M.
BOSTON

Amateur Driver Takes Motorboat Honors—Football History Repeats Itself

George Townsend Trophy Won by Clinton Ferguson

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP) — Clinton Ferguson, young Waban, Mass., pilot, topped all American drivers of outboard motorboats in point scoring during the 1939 season to win the coveted George H. Townsend medal, it was announced today by the American Power Boat Association.

Out of 600 drivers competing in 43 regattas, Ferguson, an amateur, led the field by nearly 4,000 points. He took part in 60 races and piled up 22,078 points. Fred Jacoby, veteran North Bergen, N. J., pro, who won the Townsend medal in 1936, 1937 and 1938, placed second with 18,371 points: Paul Wearly of Muncie, Ind., third with 15,594 and Gar Wood, Jr., of Algonac, Mich., fourth with 13,852.

Frank Vincent of Tulsa, Okla., captured the Stanley W. Ferguson medal, awarded the professional driver who compiled the best average performance. He made a record of 83.9 per cent in 18 races against Wearly's 83 per cent in 37 races.

The national two-class scoring championship and the Charles E. Rochester medal went to John J. Kovacevich of Arvin, Cal., who tallied 4,825 points racing in Class F hydroplanes and runabouts. Irene Defibaugh of Woodside, Del., who races midget hydroplanes and Class C runabouts, scored 4,463 points. Miss Defibaugh, national midget class champion, also won the Ione Ulrich Sutton trophy, for the national women's scoring championship, for the second year.

Ferguson garnered a second trophy, the $5,000 Round Hill trophy donated by the late Col. E. H. R. Green. The leading point scorer among amateurs in the sanctioned regattas gets to hold this trophy for a year.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 21

East

George Washington 13, The Citadel 7.
Springfield 3, New Hampshire 2.
Scranton 7, Toledo 6.
St. Anselm's 33, Lowell Textile 0.
Providence 27, American International 0.
Waynesburg 6, Westchester (Pa.) Tea. 6.
Tennessee Wes. 20, Bluefield 14.
Davis & Elkins 36, Morris Harvey 6.
Rutgers 150's 14, Penn. 150's 6.

South

Sewanee 9, Tennessee Tech. 7.
Stetson 12, Presbyterian 12.
Miami (Fla.) 14, Rollins 6.
Morehead (Ky.) Tea. 20, Transylvania 0.
Appalachian 39, High Point 0.
Mississippi Col. 25, Spring Hill 7.
Catawba 12, Emory & Henry 0.
Carson-Newman 7, Milligan 6.
Maryville 19, Hiwassee 7.
Louisiana State, N. E. C. 20, Henderson 0.
Delta Teachers 21, Mississippi Teachers 0.

Midwest

Washington Univ. 42, Creighton 12.
Baldwin-Wallace 8, Western Reserve 7.
Ohio University 20, Xavier (Ohio) 6.
Findlay 10, Kent State 7.
Albion 48, Defiance 0.
Hope 7, Kalamazoo 0.
Detroit Tech. 24, Youngstown 6.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 33, Hamline 0.
Worthington Jr. 27, Rochester Jr. 0.
Ripon 0, Beloit 0.
Loras 14, Simpson 6.
Warrensburg (Mo.) Tea. 0, Cape Girardeau 0
Aberdeen (S.D.) N. T. 14, Dakota Wesleyan 7.
Chadron (Neb.) Tea. 13, South Dakota Mines 6.
Sterling 12, Midland 0.
Peru (Neb.) Teachers 26, York 7.
Kearney (Neb.) Tea. 26, Nebraska Wesleyan 2.
Doane (Neb.) 12, Bethany (Kan.) 0.
Emporia Teachers 43, Southwestern (Kan.) 0.
Nebraska Central 0, McCook Jr. 0
William Jewell 6, Missouri Valley 0.

Southwest

Oklahoma Baptist 27, Texas Wesleyan 7
Oklahoma City 19, West Texas Tea. 14.
Southeast Okla. Tea. 6, East Central Tea. 0.
Louisiana College 29, Arkansas A. and M. 6.
Tempe (Ariz.) Tea. 7, New Mexico Aggies 0.

Far West

San Jose State 13, College of the Pacific 7.
Idaho, Southern Branch 12, Albion Normal 6.
Central Washington 25, Pacific Luthern 6.

Hubbell Signs

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Receipt of a signed contract for the 1940 season from Carl Hubbell, veteran Giant southpaw, was announced yesterday by club officials. Hubbell, who won 11 and lost nine games last season, signed for considerably less than the $22,000 he was paid for this year's work.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gabby Hartnett, manager of Chicago Cubs, denied reports Cubs second baseman, Billy Herman, will become manager of St. Louis Cardinals.

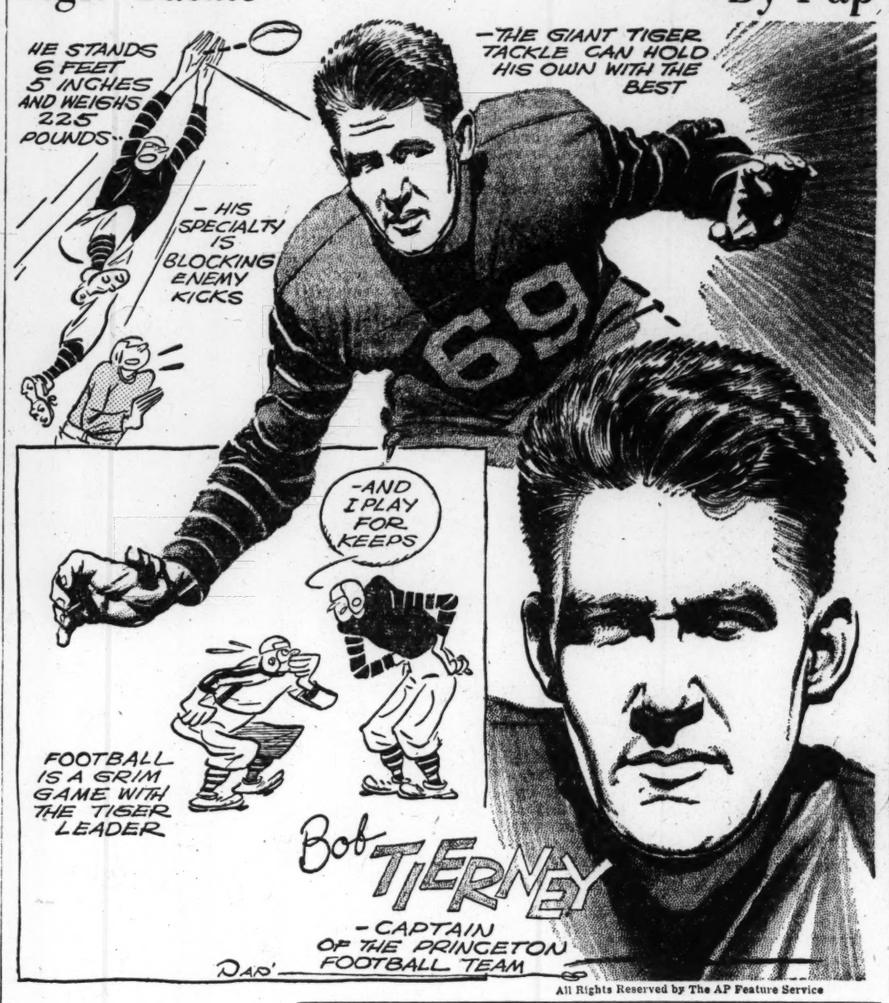
Three Years Ago

Ned Ten Eyck resigned at Rutgers to assist his father, James A. Ten Eyck, Syracuse rowing coach.

Five Years Ago

William Walker resigned as president of Chicago Cubs and sold stock to Philip K. Wrigley, chief owner, who assumed presidency.

Tiger Tackle —By Pap'


HE STANDS 6 FEET 5 INCHES AND WEIGHS 225 POUNDS..
—THE GIANT TIGER TACKLE CAN HOLD HIS OWN WITH THE BEST
—HIS SPECIALTY IS BLOCKING ENEMY KICKS
—AND I PLAY FOR KEEPS
FOOTBALL IS A GRIM GAME WITH THE TIGER LEADER
Bob TIERNEY
—CAPTAIN OF THE PRINCETON FOOTBALL TEAM
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

The Princeton football team may not go on to win any football championships this season but less than a sensational season won't be the fault of its captain, Bob Tierney. The giant tackle is rated one of the best in the East and Old Grads compare him with one of Princeton's all-time greats, Jim Cooney, captain and all-America tackle in 1906.

In action, Tierney presents the same grim determination that was Cooney's on the gridiron. With Tierney, football is a serious game, one to be played for all it is worth.

The recent Princeton-Cornell clash offered a fair sample of the Tierney brand of football. Cornell pushed over a pair of quick touchdowns in the first period and added another in the second. The Tiger crew came out for the second half bristling with fight and battled the Big Red team into the ground. The lone touchdown Princeton scored did not affect the result of the game but it did bring to light the real timber of the Princeton crew.

It was Tierney, playing the greatest game of his career, who inspired his teammates in their gallant fight. None of the 35,000 spectators in Palmer Stadium knew that in the second period Tierney suffered an injury that required several stitches. The injury only served to rouse him to his full fighting pitch.

Tierney is one of those athletes who has reached the top only through diligent application and hard work. He had only size to recommend him when he first reported for football. Standing six feet, five inches and weighing 225 pounds, he looked the part of a football player. But he had to learn every trick of playing his position for he was anything but a natural football player. He did learn and how well is being demonstrated every Saturday afternoon.

He has a natural love for the game, has tried to play it since he was a youngster. —Pap'

Powers Signed

LONDON, Ont. (CP)—Officials of London Mohawks of the Michigan-Ontario Amateur Hockey League announce the signing of Eddie Powers, Jr., as a defenseman this season. Powers, son of the former Syracuse Stars' coach now handling Toronto Goodyears of the Senior Ontario Hockey Association, will report for preseason training at Galt.

Barry to Canadiens

MONTREAL, Oct. 21 (AP)—Marty Barry and Doug Young, recently made free agents by the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, will report to the Montreal Canadiens, Manager Jules Dugal announces.

Contracts will be discussed after the two veterans have taken part in practice, Dugal added.

Duke's eleven of five years ago defeated V. M. I., Clemson, Georgia Tech, Davidson, Auburn, Wake Forest and North Carolina State and lost to Tennessee and North Carolina U.

Harvard vs. Penn

Past Scores

1881—Harvard	2g. 2t.	Penn 0
1882—Harvard	4	Penn 0
1884—Penn	4	Harvard 0
1886—Harvard	28	Penn 0
1887—Harvard	46	Penn 0
1888—Harvard	48	Penn 0
1889—Harvard	35	Penn 0
1893—Harvard	26	Penn 4
1894—Penn	18	Harvard 4
1895—Penn	17	Harvard 14
1896—Penn	8	Harvard 6
1897—Penn	15	Harvard 6
1898—Harvard	10	Penn 0
1899—Harvard	16	Penn 0
1900—Harvard	17	Penn 5
1901—Harvard	35	Penn 6
1902—Harvard	11	Penn 0
1903—Harvard	17	Penn 10
1904—Penn	11	Harvard 0
1905—Penn	12	Harvard 6
1927—Penn	24	Harvard 0
1928—Penn	7	Harvard 0

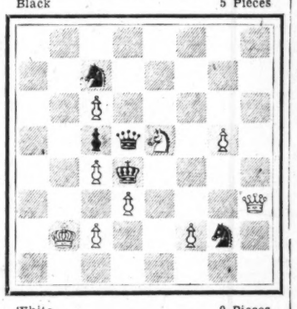
Games Won: by Harvard, 13; by Pennsylvania, 9.

Chess —By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 21, 1939
Problem No. 2185
By L. H. Jokisch

Black 5 Pieces

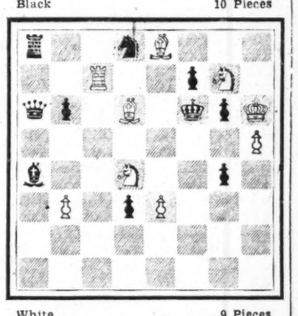


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(East Central Times (England), March, 1890.)

Problem No. 2186
By L. H. Jokisch

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in four
(First Honorable Mention, Densmore Memorial Tourney, 1918. Jokisch thus took two out of the first three positions in this tourney.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2183 Q-B

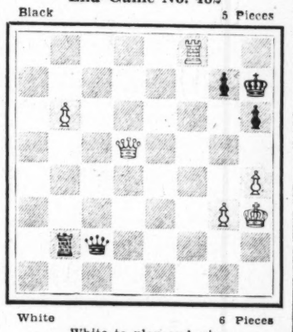
No. 2184

1.	R(R3)-R	threatens
2.	R(R)-Q mate	
1.	———	Q-B4
2.	B-Kt4	BxB
3.	R(R)-Qch	
2.	———	QxB
3.	Q-Q7ch	
1.	———	QxKt or Q-Kt3
2.	B-B5	BxB
3.	R(R)-Qch	
2.	———	QxB
3.	Q-Q7ch	
1.	———	Q-Kt2
2.	Kt-B6	BxKt
3.	R(R)-Qch	
2.	———	QxKt
3.	Q-K7ch	
1.	———	P-B3
2.	Kt-Kt5	BxKt
3.	R(R)-Qch	
2.	———	QxKt
3.	Q-K7ch	
1.	———	RxR
2.	KtxPch	K-Q4
3.	R-K5ch	

End-Game No. 481. Black wins: 1 . . . P-R5 (Black); 2 KtxB PxP; 3 KtxB P-Kt7; 4 K-K2, R-R8; 5 B-Kt5ch, K-B; 6 Kt-K3, RxR; 7 KtxKtP, R-KKt8, and Black must win a piece.

End-Game No. 482

Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and win
(Keres-Stahlberg, Buenos Aires Team Tournament, 1939. White forces mate, in how many?)

Boston Begins 25th Annual Team Tournament

The Metropolitan League, comprising ten teams in Greater Boston, has just begun its 25th season. For some years now, there have been two sections, but this year there will be a double-round robin, each team playing the other teams twice.

The Boylston, City Club, Bay State, Harvard University, and Lynn teams will consist of eight men, and the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., Commonwealth, Wells Memorial, Harvard Club, and Independents will consist of six.

Possible Fine-Reshevsky Match

If the necessary financial backing can be arranged Reshevsky, who barely led Fine in the National Championship, only to be outscored in the American Chess Federation championship, held the following year, and Fine will play a sixteen-game match, the purse to be divided 60-40.

No Alekhine-Capablanca Match

The Chess Review reports that Alekhine had to report to his adopted fatherland for possible war duty, so that any match with Capablanca in Buenos Aires was out of the question.

The game below was played in the Buenos Aires team tournament. The Swedish expert gradually outplayed the Lithuanian representative, who, finding himself a Pawn and the exchange behind, resigned a hopeless struggle.

Reti Opening

Stahlberg White	Mikenas Black	Stahlberg White	Mikenas Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 BxP	Q-K3
2 P-QB4	P-Kt3	18 RxP	Kt-Q
3 P-Kt3	Q-Kt2	19 B-Q5	QxQ
4 B-Kt2	Castles	20 RxQ	BxP
5 Kt-B3	P-Q4	21 R-B	B-Kt7
6 PxP	KtxP	22 R-Kt	B-B3
7 Castles	P-QB4	23 BxR	RxB
8 P-Q4	PxP	24 R-Kt8	RxR
9 KtxP	Kt-Kt3	25 BxR	P-QR4
10 PxKt	P-K4	26 B-B7	Kt-K3
11 Kt-Kt5	Q-R4	27 BxP	P-R4
12 Kt-Q6	Q-R3	28 P-R4	K-Kt2
13 KtxB	RxKt	29 K-Kt2	P-Kt4
14 R-Kt(a)	Kt-B3	30 PxP	P-Kt5
15 Q-Q7	P-K5	31 B-B3ch	K-Kt3
16 B-B4	QxRP	32 P-B4	Resigns

(a) White hopes to offset his weak Q side pawns, and actually succeeds. But if his opponent had been a little less aggressive, his broken Pawn array might have been a telling weakness.

Here is how Capablanca, playing for his native Cuba, defeated one of the Brazilian experts at Buenos Aires. The game is an interesting study in conjunction with the game above. In each game, White fianchetto'd his KB, and in each the Bishops exercised strong sway over the Q side.

English Opening

Capablanca	Trompowsky	Capablanca	Trompowsky
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	19 RxR	QxKt
2 P-KKt3	P-K3	20 QxQ	BxQ
3 B-Kt2	P-Q4	21 P-Kt3	B-Kt4
4 P-Q4	P-B4	22 P-QR4	B-R3
5 PxQP	KtxP	23 B-B5	P-R3
6 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 BxP	K-B
7 Castles	PxP	25 P-B3	K-K2
8 KtxP	B-K2	26 B-B5ch	K-K
9 KtxKt	PxKt(a)	27 K-B2	Kt-Q2
10 Q-R4	B-Kt2	28 B-Q6	P-QB4
11 R-Q	Castles	29 P-K5	B-Kt2
12 Kt-R3	Q-Kt3	30 R-QB	B-Q4
13 P-K4	Kt-B3	31 P-B4	BxB(b)
14 Kt-B4	Q-Kt4	32 KxB	P-B5
15 Q-B2	KR-Q	33 P-R5	P-B6
16 B-B4	QR-B	34 K-B3	P-B7
17 B-Q6	B-R3	35 K-K2	Kt-Kt
18 BxB	RxRch	36 K-Q2	Resigns

(a) In the game above, it is White who allows his QBP to be isolated. This seems unsound, and Capablanca begins to have a definite advantage.
(b) Not 31 . . . BxP; 32 B-Kt7, and White wins at least the exchange.

Warner Defeats Veteran Stagg As in Old Days

STOCKTON, Calif., Oct. 21 (AP)—On a crisp autumn afternoon in old Chicago 32 years ago, the background for this football story was laid. It was November of 1907.

Glenn Scobey "Pop" Warner's Carlisle Indians trampled over Amos Alonzo Stagg's University of Chicago Maroons, 18 to 4.

Thirty two years later under the flood lights of a tiny far western stadium, the country's two oldest coaches, both in point of service and Stagg in actual years, helped write the second chapter of the most famous individual gridiron rivalry in the history of the sport.

Last night on one side of Baxter Stadium, stronghold of Little College of the Pacific, paced 77-year-old Stagg. Across the field sat 68-year-old Warner, serving as advisory coach of San Jose State College.

Headlines of today told the same story as they did more than three decades ago. Warner wingbacks razzle-dazzle and power, outscored the type of football taught by the dean of mentors-Stagg. The score was 13 to 3.

Part of the scoring plays were identical although spanned by so many years. Staggs outweighed, outpowered team, was only able to muster its points by the field goal method. Chicago's points in the 1907 encounter were scored similarly. Warner's Carlisle squad pushed over three touchdowns. The team he helped coach today drove over for two and barely missed out on another.

An overflow crowd of 15,000 saw the game.

Women Abandon Field Hockey Overseas Trip

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Turning down an invitation to send an American team to the world championships in Holland next year, the Women's United States Field Hockey Association devoted its attention at a meeting here last night to the forthcoming national tournament at Cleveland.

The bid to take part in the competition at The Hague next May was rejected because of conditions abroad.

The schedule for the Cleveland contests follows:

Nov. 23—Great Lakes vs Middle Atlantic Seconds; Midwest Seconds vs Southwest Seconds; Northeast vs Midwest; Great Lakes Seconds vs Northeast Seconds; Middle Atlantic vs Southeast.

Nov. 24—Northeast vs Great Lakes; Southeast Seconds vs Northeast Seconds; Middle Atlantic vs Midwest; Midwest Seconds vs Middle Atlantic Seconds; Southeast vs Great Lakes.

Nov. 25 Southeast vs Midwest Seconds; Middle Atlantic Seconds vs Northeast Seconds; Middle Atlantic vs Northeast; Great Lakes Seconds vs Southeast Seconds; Midwest vs Great Lakes.

Smith to Coach

WINNIPEG, Oct. 21 (AP)—Alex Smith of Ottawa, former defenseman with the Ottawa Senators and Boston Bruins, was appointed coach of the New York Rovers in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League by Lester Patrick, director of the New York Rangers' farm system.

Smith succeeds Frank Boucher, promoted to assistant coach and manager of the Rangers, a National League club.

Exhibition Hockey

Result Oct. 20

N. Y. Rangers 2, N. Y. Americans 2.

Original Rangers Become Successful Hockey Coaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG—Of the colorful aggregation of New York Rangers that broke into the National Hockey League back in 1926, only Manager Lester Patrick, Trainer Harry Westerby and Player Frank Boucher remain with the Madison Square Garden organization.

But those original Rangers, though they may have faded away as players, continue to establish hockey history as managers and coaches.

Boucher, no longer an active competitor himself, has become invaluable to Patrick as assistant and adviser. Last winter Frank took over the coaching reins of the New York Rovers, senior amateur link in the famour Four R chain, and led his charges to the championship of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League, and to victory over the Holzbaugh-Fords of Detroit in the subsequent playoff for the National title.

This winter Boucher is expected to relieve Patrick of a lot of the duties involved in directing the major league Rangers, so that Lester can devote more time to the executive end of operating his extensive chain which, besides the Rangers and Rovers, embraces the minor league Philadelphia Ramblers and junior amateur Edmonton Roamers.

And what of those other Ranger greats who helped write some of the most remarkable chapters in hockey annals?

The Cook brothers have been outstanding pilots in the International-American League, Bill with the Cleveland Barons and Bun with the Providence Reds.

Last winter ol' Ching Johnson took charge of the Minneapolis Millers in the American Association, and transformed a previously drab, colorless squad into a riproaring, slam-bang outfit that set a new minor league scoring record and became a tremendous attraction throughout the Midwest.

Another of the original Rangers, Paul Thompson, replaced Bill Stewart as manager and coach of the major league Chicago Black Hawks midway during last winter's campaign. This season, with a thoroughly revamped line-up, Thompson expects to have the Chicagoans playing fast, aggressive, interesting hockey all the way.

With the foundation he laid last year, Murray Murdoch, the old Iron Man, is predicting "big things" for the Yale University puck-chasers in intercollegiate competition this winter.

And now another Ranger grad, Butch Keeling, breaks into the piloting department as head man of the Kansas City Greyhounds in the American Association. Keeling was not one of the original Rangers, but he came to the Blue Shirts in the fall of 1928, and in 10 campaigns absorbed plenty of the Patrick system.

College Cross Country

Results Oct. 20

F & M 22, Temple 33.
Harvard 22, Holy Cross 41.
Harvard '43 26, Holy Cross '43 36.
Tufts 25, Wesleyan 31.
New Hampshire 22, R. I. State 33.

College Soccer

Results Oct. 20

Lockhaven 1, Ithaca College 1.
Rochester 6, Alleghany 2.
Temple 2, F & M 0.
Yale 4, Amherst 4.

And Talking of - - - Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Those Phenomenal Finns

LONDON—Is Taisto Maeki, the latest "phenomenal Finn," a greater distance runner than the old original, Paavo Nurmi?

That is a question we found ourselves debating here the other day at a little luncheon party to a couple of keen track and field athletes on leave from their regiments.

And the question arose because of Maeki's recent feat of covering 10,000 meters (6 miles 370 yards) in the world's record time of 29m. 52.6s.

This is the fifth distance at which Maeki has improved on one of Nurmi's "bests." So there is certainly an accumulation of statistical evidence purporting to show that Taisto today could beat Nurmi at his best (say in his 1924 form) in at least five events. Though, of course, in the words of a negro song that I heard Paul Robeson sing the other night, "it ain't necessarily so."

Anyway, here are the figures which suggest such a thing:

	Maeki Min.	Maeki Sec.	Nurmi Min.	Nurmi Sec.
3,000 meters	8	15.6	*8	20.4
2 miles	8	53.2	8	59.2
3 miles	13	42.4	13	52.6
5,000 meters	14	8.8	14	28.2
10,000 meters	29	52.6	30	6.1

One of Nurmi's greatest ambitions was to get under half an hour for 10,000 meters, but, although I have a note that he once returned 29m. 45s. during a work-out, the best he ever did in public was 30m. 6.4s. That was in a race against the clock at Knopio, a little Finnish town on the shores of Lake Kallavesi on Aug. 31, 1924, and it stood as the record until I. Salminen, another Finn, did 30m. 5.6s. in 1937, the year following his victory over 10 kilometers in 30m. 15.4s. at the Berlin Olympic Games.

Since then Maeki has twice improved upon Salminen's record—first with 30m. 2s. in 1938, and now with 29m. 52.6s. When Nurmi ran at Knopio in 1924, he kept on for the full half-hour and, at the expiration of it he had traveled 9,957 meters. So it almost looks as if, judging by the figures alone, the best Maeki could give best Nurmi about 45 meters in 10,000. I wonder.

But what a grand race it would be if the passing of the years could be set at nought and Nurmi, founder of the modern Finnish distance-running tradition, could turn out on the top of his form against his great pupil!

There were fine distance runners in Finland before Nurmi's day, of course—at any rate there was one, Hannes Kolehmainen, winner of the Olympic 5,000 meters and Marathon at Stockholm in 1912 and of the Olympic Marathon at Antwerp in 1920—but it was the automaton-like like Paavo who really fixed young Finland's ambition in this field by his repeated Olympic victories at Paris in 1924.

Maybe you recollect that in the games that year he won the 1,500 meters in 3m. 53.6s., the 5,000 meters in 14m. 31.2s., was first man home in the cross-country run and led the Finnish representatives to victory in the 3,000 meters team race—a quadruple success that, all things considered, can probably be regarded rightly as the finest Olympic achievement ever seen.

Nurmi, as an athlete, was absolutely a law unto himself. He shook American coaches to the core by limbering up for a five mile race by trotting a couple of miles half an hour before, and he was known to stroll up for the start of a race chewing an apple.

From the time of Nurmi's 1924 triumphs until now, the Finns have been supreme in international distance running, a fact reflected by nine victories out of a possible 15 in Olympic races over 1,500 meters, 5,000 meters, 10,000 meters, the steeplechase (3,000 meters) and the Marathon (26 miles 385 yards). At Amsterdam in 1928 H. E. Larva won the 1,500, Wille Ritola the 5,000, Nurmi, the 10,000 and T. A. Loukola the steeplechase; at Los Angeles in 1932 Lauri Lehtinen won the 5,000 and V. Iso-Hollo the steeplechase; and at Berlin in 1936, G. Hoeckert won the 5,000 meters, Salminen the 10,000 and Iso-Hollo the steeplechase.

Well set to follow this line of great Finnish runners to victory in the Olympics is 28-year-old Taisto Maeki (he was born on March 19, 1911), to whom it must come as a keen personal disappointment that the Games of 1940, scheduled to take place in his own country, now look certain to be either cancelled or transferred elsewhere, and/or severely curtailed owing to the war in Europe. Holder of the world's record for 10,000 meters, and 5,000 meters with 14m. 8.6s), Taisto has been rated by the critics this season as a "certainty," to win over one or both of these distances in the projected festival at Helsinki. Not simply on the strength of his times, but also on the strength of his strength, which enables him always to put in a truly Finnish finish. He stands 5ft. 7in. and weighs 138 pounds. Earlier in his career as a first-class track runner, a career that began about five years ago, he used to be rather variable in his performances. Today, however, he is a model of consistency.

I believe that I am right in saying that Maeki is only the eighth athlete who has ever run 10,000 meters inside thirty and a quarter minutes. And of the other seven, six are Finns. The odd man being that great Polish runner, Jan Kusocinski, who won the Olympic 10,000 meters championship at Los Angeles in 1932.

He has been credited with covering the distance in 29m. 54s. by the coach's watch during training, but his best return in competition, so far as I can trace, is 30m. 13.4s. The only other people, besides Kusocinski and Maeki, who have beaten 30m. 15s for 10 kilometers, are Salminen (30m. 5.6s); Nurmi (30m. 6.2s); Tuuominen (30m. 7.6s); Pekuri (30m. 10.6s); Iso-Hollo (30m. 13.4s), and Lehtinen (30m. 14s).

The BROWN Town Shoe

is Often Needed by the Man who Dresses Correctly

One way of making certain you have the proper shoe for many occasions is to include in your wardrobe a good, brown business oxford to wear with brown, with blue, and with certain mixtures. The shoe merchants whose advertisements are appearing in The Christian Science Monitor are now offering an expertly chosen stock of fall and winter shoes, black and brown, in rugged or dress weights, to suit the occasions the season brings.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Barbirolli and a Premiere

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Dedicated to the Philharmonic-Symphony Society and its conductor, John Barbirolli, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," by Jaromir Weinberger, a native of Prague and now a resident of New York, brought a world première to the Philharmonic-Symphony's opening concert of the season, on the evening of Oct. 12, in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Weinberger, who is best known in this country through the Polka and Fugue from his opera "Schwanda," was present to listen, to applaud Mr. Barbirolli and the orchestra, and to bow repeatedly in response to the ovation that followed the sonorous concluding section of the new work—a fugue that falls little short in effectiveness of the one that adorns "Schwanda."

"Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," related to Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith" only, it seems, by coincidence, consists of a theme, seven variations, and the aforesaid fugue, and it all testifies to Mr. Weinberger's skill in counterpoint and command of orchestration. But the theme itself, a commonplace tune that has known long and varied service and must have haunted George Gershwin when he wrote "I Got Plenty O' Nuttin' " for "Porgy and Bess," is about the last thing one would expect as the basis for such a greatly pretending composition as this.

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However, Mr. Weinberger heard it at the movies in the course of a newsreel where the King of England and some of his young subjects at a Boys' Camp sang the jingle that goes with the tune and danced and gesticulated to its easy measures. Whence the variations and fugue. Perhaps the composer is not aware that some little time ago, an effort was made to introduce the jingle to local ballrooms as what he has called a "gesture song," but without catching the fancy of the dancers.

The best of the work is undoubtedly the fugue, though the variation dedicated to the Dark Lady of Shakespeare's sonnets, which is rich in sentiment, and the lively one imitating the skirling of Highland bagpipes deserve special mention.

The character of the other variations is plainly indicated by their titles—"Her Majesty's Virginal," "The Madrigalists," "Pastorale" (a tribute to the English landscape as depicted in a painting in the Louvre), "Mr. Weller, Sr., discusses widows with his son, Samuel Weller, Esq.," and "Sarabande for Princess Elizabeth, Electress Palatine, and Queen of Bohemia."

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Before we listened to the novelty Mr. Barbirolli had treated us to performances of Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" overture and Mozart's C major symphony in three movements (K. 338). After the Weinberger we heard the symphony of César Franck. Throughout the concert the conductor displayed enormous energy and the orchestra played with even more vigor than some of the music required. Yet one piece could hardly have been bettered as regards discretion and finish—the Andante di molto for strings of the Mozart symphony.

The Town Hall was the scene of a recital of uncommon worth on the evening of Oct. 10 given by Alexander Kipnis, the well known basso. What imparted additional interest to the occasion was the fact that at length Mr. Kipnis has been engaged for the Metropolitan Opera House. He started his program off with two airs by Mozart —a comic song of Osmin's from "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" and Leporello's "Catalogue Song" from "Don Giovanni"—following them immediately with six of Dvorak's ten "Biblical Songs" (sung in German) and eventually with a group selected from Hugo Wolf and Moussorgsky.

Between these two sections of the program he sandwiched in a group in English, which, to put it mildly, increased in no wise the distinction of the occasion. The basso's fine powers as an interpreter, however, were impressively set forth in the Dvorak songs and again in the lyrics by Wolf and Moussorgsky. The Mozart airs he delivered with abundant humor. Yet his treatment of them belonged rather to the theater than to the concert room. He had an excellent accompanying pianist in Celius Dougherty.

Violinists have lately been much to the fore. While Mr. Kipnis was singing in the Town Hall, Kato Havas, a very young Hungarian girl, made her American début in Carnegie Hall, proving to her hearers a genuine, if still immature, talent. In the late afternoon of Oct. 14 Efrem Zimbalist, assisted by Vladimir Sokoloff, continued his series of programs devoted to sonatas for violin and piano, and in the same hall on the following afternoon, early and late, Arnold Belnick and David Sackson held forth successively.

Carnegie Institute — "Georgia Jungle," by Alexander Brook

Art in Wartime: A Gesture

By Jan Gordon

London

That at moments such as the present, national treasures should be hurried into places of security is, of course, only right. We must hand on to the future the legacies of the past in as undamaged a condition as possible. But that war should bring about an abrupt cessation of all cultural life would be too abject a bowing down to insensate brutishness. The duty of all those who have considered their aesthetic gifts as something of value to the community is that they ought not to lose their sense of proportion and utterly abandon all the arts that make peace so valuable.

Even if a nation is strong enough to face a world calamity with outward calm, signs of mild hysteria nevertheless will peep out. Such, for instance, must be counted all those abrupt anti-cultural precautions, which, if persisted in for the duration, would probably have on the populace a more disastrous after-effect than air-raids themselves. Among these must be placed the hurried closing of almost all the places of entertainment, musical or pictorial, in London. Even Kew Gardens has been closed.

Of all the art dealers' galleries only the Lefevre Gallery has had the initial . . . enterprise, nerve, bravura? . . . call it what you will, to announce and to stage a new exhibition of original paintings by contemporary artists on the heels of the outbreak of war. Conditions, of course, are now vastly different from anything of which we have had previous experience. We do not know what will be the actual result of the first serious air raid upon London, and only the event itself will tell us the relative values of attack and of defence. And so I take this gesture of the Lefevre Gallery as being one that holds in it something of our true courage.

It is true that, since then, other galleries have expressed a determination to carry on, Agnew's, The Fine Arts, The Redfern, Walker's, the Cooling, and the Leicester Galleries. The societies also, the R. W. S. through its president, Mr. Russell Flint, R. A., the New English, the Royal Society of British Artists, and so on, have now proclaimed their intentions of not allowing things to interrupt their normal courses, if possible. Many provincial galleries, too, which at first decided to close, are beginning to reconsider their decisions. But all the same, there is quite a difference between a good resolution and a practical act. Dealers have been accused in the past of commercialism but the new exhibition of the Lefevre Gallery in the present instance, stands clearly above such a consideration and should be given every credit for its brave enterprise.

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The risk that one dare not take for the masterpieces of the past is one that should be faced by works of the present. What we have of the past has survived the natural vicissitudes of fortune. Some of the value consists in having survived such vicissitudes. Had all art treasures been carefully hoarded and handed down they would now be crumbling an earth overcrowded with museums and galleries.

So, too, our contemporary productions, though it is not necessary to expose them wilfully to damage, should take the risks proper to the civilization, or lapses from it, in which they were created. And as the last war showed, there is always a need that they should take risks. There will be a definite need for true relaxation. Unless the nation is going to pay in imponderables a price maybe even higher than that it will have to pay by other means, the aesthetic interests must continue to be rated at their true values. We must continue aware that escape from the mad world of war into the sane world of beauty will be not mere luxury but a necessity.

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The exhibition itself might be described as a good characteristic Lefevre general show, high in quality with well contrasted French and British modern representationalist painters. To cite names would be to give the usual catalogue, but one cannot pass over the introduction of a new-comer, W. B. Henderson, who certainly has not picked the best moment to make a promising debut. Very interesting as a colorist, and still flexible in his methods, Henderson will be worth watching, and despite the troubled time I am glad to record that one of his four paintings has been sold. I am further glad to add that other sales have been recorded, so that the bold Lefevre experiment proves that even at present all interest in art has not been stifled.

Also I find pleasure in recording that the three important photographic exhibitions have opened as usual, the Royal Photographic Society, at its new premises, 16 Prince's Gate, the Institute of British Photographers, "Camera Portraits," at the R. I. Galleries, and the London Salon of Photography at the R. W. S. Galleries in Conduit Street, where they have the additional inducement of an effective air-raid shelter on the spot. No comparison can, of course, be made between the conditions of showing pictures and of showing photographs, a destroyed picture cannot be replaced, a photograph can easily be duplicated. This, incidentally, suggests that for galleries shy of taking a risk with pictures, exhibitions of prints might well be staged with effect.

The Carnegie International

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh

The 1939 International exhibition of paintings at the Carnegie Institute is a strange aggregate that seems more suggestive of present destructive than creative art forces.

Except for Georges Rouault's strong canvas, "Old King," and Karl Hofer's "Girls Playing Cards," there are few outstanding entries, either in the American or in the European sections; and even the new international section, devoted to art exiles of Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Russia, and Italy, and including a wanderer from England and one from Holland, appears to lack virility Nor is the one-man show-within-the-show by the noted French contemporary, André Derain, convincing.

While it could have been expected that European countries especially those now entangled in war, might be more concerned with destruction than construction, the retrogressive flavor of the American section comes as a surprise, especially as there seem to be too many poor paintings by good artists.

What this may portend is problematical; yet one wonders whether a key to the puzzle may not be found in the fact that at least two of the painters involved are at work on mural commissions If the apparent defection of the American easel painter merely indicates his healthy reabsorption into a less precious stream of life, its effect upon the International need not be viewed with concern.

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Considering the character of much that has come from Europe, arriving ahead of, or just following, the declaration of war, it is not to be wondered that Americans, both numerically as exhibitors, and in influence as jurors, have dominated the show.

Five of the eight prizes awarded go to Americans, a sop being given to Europeans in a $500 third prize to Marc Chagall, classed with the French, for "The Betrothed"; a first honorable mention of $400 to Mariano Andreu of Spain for "The Duel With One's Self"; and the Allegheny County Garden Club prize to Maurice Brianchon, also of France, for "Flowers on a Red Table."

First prize of $1,000 is awarded to Alexander Brook. On the basis of general achievement, the award is more tenable than on that of the particular canvas shown, "Georgia Jungle," a painting sensitive in its modulation of earth tones, but somewhat deficient in organization.

Winner of the $600 second prize is Yasuo Kuniyoshi, whose similar adherence to earth tones might be traced to a mutual background training by one of this country's most influential teachers, Kenneth Hayes Miller. "Lay Figure, 1938," Kuniyoshi's prize canvas, finds its interest in a well balanced composition and a nicety of paint values.

Sensitive, also, with characteristic piquancy, is Raphael Soyer's "Bus Passengers," more than faintly reminiscent of Daumier, the jury's choice for a $300 second honorable mention. Aaron Bohrod's $200 third mention, "Deserted House, Wyoming," has a sensitive handling of greens and grays perilously close to monotony. The fourth mention and $100, awarded to Ernest Fiene for "Razing Old New York Post Office," singles out a more robust work, although hanging nearby is an outstanding Charles Burchfield, "End of Day."

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Two of the strongest influences to be found in the American section are those of Kenneth Hayes Miller, exerted now upon choice of pigments, now upon handling of figures; and the French modern, Rouault.

In the case of Mr. Miller, the influence is often so assimilated, as in the art of Brook or Kuniyoshi, that it becomes part of the individual's general painting equipment. In the following of the French, however, the result seems less salutary, with a grasp of mannerisms rather than of fundamentals. Two of the canvases, "Syndicate" by Jack Levine, and "An Old Woman" by Benjamin Kopman, suggest the degree to which imitation may bring a brave individuality. If there must be mannerisms, one prefers original ones, such as those clinging tenaciously to the canvases of Ivan Le Lorraine Albright.

While it is understandable that the German, Otto Dix, once a painter of biting inferences, should turn under Nazi direction to trivialities, a similar swing on the part of the American, Peter Blume, is somewhat baffling.

Two strong trends of the past in this country, the American scene (factories, gas tanks, street shambles, etc.) and social comment, seem to be going the way of last year's styles. Many painters, it is true, still find interest in various American locales, but they are no longer singling out for special comment cityscape vulgarities, even though, at times, as in Alexander Hogue's "Erosian No. 3, The Crucified Land," they may seem to err in taste.

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A few semi-cartoons cry out against war and world conditions in general, as, for instance, William Gropper's "Behind the Lines," "Tomorrow Will Be Beautiful," by Mervin Jules, and "A Piece of My World, 1939," by America's adopted German, George Grosz.

By and large, however, there seems to be a dearth of genuine emotional expression. There are too many American painters expressing themselves in almost identical terms, and using almost identical palettes. It is difficult, for instance, to detect a different hand in "Cowboy's Ranch" by Doris Lee and "Flower Garden in Kansas" by Arnold Blanch.

Mannered, but his own, is Thomas Hart Benton's authentic bit of Americana, "Weighing Cotton."

It is in mediocre canvases by otherwise admirable painters, however, that the American section appears most disturbing.

Serving on the jury were Gerald L. Brockhurst of London, Hipólito Hidalgo de Caviedes of Madrid, the Americans, Eugene Speicher and Edward Hopper, and, as chairman, Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of fine arts at Carnegie Institute.

This is the first of two articles.

Water Colors in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Capable observers have long rated the California Water Color Society as the most wide-awake organization of artists in the Los Angeles region. Its nineteenth annual exhibition, now at the Los Angeles Museum, strengthens this opinion by the high quality of pictures shown, by the invitation to 16 Eastern water-colorists to show and compete for a substantial cash prize and, by the special room devoted to works by two guests.

One of these guests is Charles E. Burchfield. The other is a young artist of Riverside, Calif., Rex Brandt, who was little known until Fortune commissioned him in 1937 to paint a series of pictures of the Metropolitan Aqueduct which brings Colorado River water to Southern California.

The nine pictures by Burchfield constitute his first one-man show in Los Angeles. They include one of his noted small town works, "Rainy Evening," painted in 1930, the much later "Country Road in July," and "In Memorium."

Rex Brandt's group of aquarelles includes some beautiful pieces, notably the solid, simplified, dramatic "Lighthouse on the Reef," instinct with the power of the sea; the delicious little "Point Half Moon," awhirl with gulls and foam; and his latest, "Evening at Box Springs Camp," showing a railroad gang's living cars, in which the artist has gone beyond the sketch into solid painting.

The show consists of 116 pictures by 99 painters, and is notable for the number of high spots and the comparative absence of weak numbers. The awards, by a jury consisting of Maurice Block of the Huntington Art Gallery, Miss Louise Upton of the museum, and painters Alexander Brook and Rex Brandt, were as follows: The Society's purchase prize of $150 (for members only) to Tom Craig for "The Lorenzetti Grave," a paper that is thoroughly worked and far from a sketch; the first award of merit and $75 (open to all comers) to Burchfield; second merit award and $50 to Phil Dike for a dramatic, albeit cartoonish, interpretation of the way in which the rain swooped down upon a town in the midst of California's recent hot spell. The Meyer Flax purchase prize went to Lee Blair for "The Fair Correspondent." Phil Paradise (a striking horse race scene), Dong Kingman (a luminous spread of brown-pink water in San Francisco Bay), Elsie Lower Pomeroy (a remarkable composition of a Southern California citrus grove) and Aldears G. Aldrin (a glowing pastel of three sleeping pigs in pink and green) all were given honorable mention.

Others among the interesting exhibits are Hardy Gramatky's deft little water scene, "Nyack Pavilion"; Mary Blair's hilarious "Summer Squall," in which a barge full of surf fishers is buffeted by combers; the tranquil little landscape, "Hills in Rain," by S. Kenneth Johnson; the more expansive and exciting one of Emil J. Kosa, Jr., the mystical and decorative "Road to Morenos," with its deep tree shadows, by Millard Sheets; or the richly toned "Highway No. I." by Bill Darr, in which a flock of white pigeons give form and depth to the air.

The exhibition will continue through Nov. 19. **A. M.**

Opera in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis

The St. Louis Grand Opera Association, which was founded last spring with the support of St. Louis music lovers, opened its autumn season on Saturday evening, Oct. 14, with "Aida."

The new company favorably impressed St. Louis last spring with a sincerity of production which was agreeably evident again in the presentation of "Aida." The work abounds in showy externals and superficial musical passages; but the producers gave emphasis to the essential drama. Collaboration between stage manager and musical director resulted in the impression of mood rather than decoration. The usual pomp and show of the second act, for instance, was tempered and made into an opulent background for the dramatic meeting between Aida and her father. The scene was rich and moving but the directors had the wit to relate it compactly to the incidents of the story. Dr. Ernst Lert, stage director, and Laszlo Halasz, musical director, aided by a strong cast, succeeded in presenting as convincing a performance of the opera as has been seen in St. Louis.

Rose Bampton, young American soprano, brilliantly and dramatically sang the role of Aida. Maria Caniglia was to have appeared in the title role but she was detained in Italy. Two other Americans sang with distinction: Frederick Jagel as Radames, and John Gurney as Ramphis the High Priest. Mme Bruna Castagua was a vigorous Amneris, and Fred Destal sang the part of Amonasro impressively. Ballet and chorus are young St. Louisans, and the orchestra is composed of members of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra.

The season extends through November and comprises the following operas: "La Boheme," "Amelia Goes to the Ball," "Pagliacci," and "Siegfried."

The Principia concert and lecture course opened its season on Oct. 13 with a recital by Helen Jepson. Miss Jepson's presentation is characterized by a singularly effective and beautiful style. Highlights of her program were such songs as a group by Hugo Wolf, the Mirror Song from "Thais," and her final group, which included "When I Bring to You Colored Toys," by Carpenter, and "O, Thou Billowy Harvest Field," by Rachmaninoff. **E. R. C.**

Theatrical Ambassadors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The first theatrical company ever officially sent as ambassadors of empire to any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations is now in Canada to begin a tour arranged by the British Council, which has on previous occasions organized similar ventures in Italy, Greece, and Egypt. It is to continue until February 1940.

The company is headed by Mr. Barry Jones and Mr. Maurice Colbourne, the latter acting also as producer. Before the tour is ended a great part of Canada will have been covered. Besides Montreal, visits are to be paid to Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Peterburg, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Brantford, London, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Victoria, Vancouver, Saskatoon, and Regina.

Three plays are being presented, with England, Ireland, and Scotland represented by Mr. Colbourne's "Charles the King," Bernard Shaw's "Geneva," and James Bridie's "Tobias and the Angel." Rehearsals were conducted in some confusion, because at the last moment plans were upset by the outbreak of hostilities. For some time there was doubt whether the tour could go on, and all members of the company who were of military age and fit for service had to abandon their parts. The wives of some of these players also left the cast, and Miss Vivienne Bennett was succeeded as leading lady by Miss Jessica Tandy. Both the Foreign Office and the Dominions Office carefully examined the script of the plays to see whether there were any passages likely to be inappropriate under the circumstances. Only at the last moment was permission given to continue the tour.

During the crossing of the Atlantic some changes were made in the production of the plays. In Britain the fiat of the Lord Chamberlain compelled Battler, in Shaw's "Geneva," to bear no resemblance to Adolf Hitler. But though in Canada he will, as in London, wear the long robes and helmet of Lohengrin, he will also bear the swastika and Iron Cross.

Philharmonic Tour

The schedule for the tour of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra will be as follows: Princeton, Oct. 28; Hartford, Oct. 31; Boston, Nov. 1; Scranton, Nov. 20; Baltimore, Nov. 21; Washington, Nov. 22; Pittsburgh, Nov. 23; Toledo, Nov. 24; Kalamazoo, Nov. 25; Chicago, Nov. 26; Ann Arbor, Nov. 27; Columbus, Nov. 28; Dayton, Nov. 29; Hamilton, Nov. 30; Ottawa, Dec. 1; Toronto, Dec. 2; Utica, Dec. 3; Philadelphia, March 14.

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Selected Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Steel, aircraft and motor truck shares led the stock market on a quiet recovery move today.

Dealings were relatively slow throughout, however, and gains running to a point or more were shaded in the final hour.

The morning's headlines indicating battling Europe looked for a "war to the finish" brought some traders back into the market, brokers said, although many still displayed a reluctance to get aboard pending clarification of the confusing foreign picture.

Word that the French had placed orders here for some 2,000 trucks, and were ready to take on a much larger number, brought stocks of the heavy vehicle type into the limelight. Steels were aided by predictions of another upturn in mill operations next week. Earnings prospects and dividend hopes helped other favorites.

Studebaker, White Motors, and Mack Truck went into new high ground for the year. In front also were Yellow Truck, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, du Pont, and Great Northern.

Convertible Bonds Rise

Some convertible bonds climbed today with their respective stocks on news of allied war orders. Studebaker 6s, in that category, were up about 3½ points near the close.

U. S. Governments were inactive and firm.

A number of issues in the foreign dollar list showed strength, including: Norway 6s, up more than a point; Italy 7s, up about the same, and Milan 6½s, up about 2.

In the corporate division, the trend was mixed.

Numerous utilities gained fractions, including Commonwealth-Edison 3½s; American & Foreign Power 5s; Detroit Edison 4½s; International Hydro-Electric 6s; and Portland General Electric 4½s.

Other gainers of fractions included: Alleghany 5s of '49; Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s; Continental Oil 2¾s; International Paper 5s; New York Central 5s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

On the down side were American Telephone 3¼s of '66; Bethlehem Steel 3¾s; Goodrich 4¼s; Montana Power 3¾s; Frisco 4½s of '78, and Western Union 5s of '60.

Business Personals

John A. Stevenson, President of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, has been elected a director of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company at the regular meeting of the board of directors.

The retirement of T. S. Grasselli as a member of the executive committee of I. E. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has been announced. He will continue as a vice-president and director.

A. E. Neal, city auditor of Springfield, Mass., has been installed as president of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association of the United States and Canada.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
American Felt Co 6% pf	$6	.. Nov.	15	Nov. 1
American Hair & Felt Co 6% 1 pf	$3	.. Oct.	25	Oct. 20
Cleve-Cliffs 1 pf	$1	.. Oct.	31	Oct. 27
Gen Stl Wares pf	$1.75	.. Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Lit Bros 6% pf	$1.50	.. Oct.	30	Oct. 19
Neptune Meter pf	$2	.. Oct.	27	Oct. 23
Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co 5% pf	50c	.. Nov.	1	Oct. 19

Extra

Kroger Groc & B	25c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Westchester Fire Insurance	10c	.. Nov.	1	Oct. 21

Increased

Hudson Bay M&S	$1	.. Dec.	11	Nov. 17

Initial

Young-Davidson Mines Ltd	2c	.. Nov.	4	Oct. 28

Irregular

Good Humor Corp	50c	.. Oct.	30	Oct. 25
Mid-Cont Pet	35c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 1
United G&E (com)	50c	.. Nov.	6	Nov. 1
Weymouth L & P	75c	.. Oct.	31	Oct. 19
Winchendon Electric L & P Co	$2	.. Oct.	31	Oct. 19

Reduced

Columbia Pict	$2.75 pf 34¾c	.. Nov.	15	Nov. 1

Resumed

Campbell W. Cannon Fdry	20c	.. Nov.	24	Nov. 3
Curtis Mfg	25c	.. Nov.	18	Nov. 8

Regular

Amalgamated Sug Co 5% pf	12½c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 17
Assoc D G 1 pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Bank of Montreal	$2	Q Dec.	1	Oct. 31
Blauners pf	75c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Bloch Bro Tob	37½c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 10
Do pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	26	Dec. 20
Chart Inv $5 pf	$1.25	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 1
Chi Yel Cab	25c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Curtis Mfg	25c	.. Nov.	18	Nov. 8
Equitable Trust (Wilm Del)	75c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Intl Harv pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 3
KrogerGroc & B	40c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Jan.	2	Dec. 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q Feb.	1	Jan. 17
Leitch Gold M Ltd	2c	Q Nov.	15	Oct. 31
Loew's Bost Thea	15c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 25
Lynch Corp	50c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 4
Marine Bancorporation fully partic	30c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Do (nd) initial stk	30c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Mess Bd & Ins	87½c	Q Nov.	6	Oct. 27
Mayfair Inv Co (Los Angeles)	75c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 20
Muskogee Co pf	$1.50	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 10
Nat Exch Bk Wheel Do	$1	Q July	1	July 1
	$1	Q Oct.	1	Oct. 2
Nat Food Prd 5% A	50c	S Nov.	1	Oct. 24
Neptune Meter pf	$2	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 1
Parker Pen	25c	.. Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Portland & Ogdensbrg Ry gtd	50c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 20
Security - First Natl Bk (Los Angeles)	65c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 23
Security Tr Co Rochester, N Y)	$5	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 27
So Bend L Wks	40c	Q Dec.	1	Nov. 15
Stamford WaterCo	40c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 4
Westgate-Grnld Oil	15c	Q Nov.	15	Nov. 10
White Dental (SS)	15c	Q Nov.	14	Oct. 30

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 19 compared with Oct. 19, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $10,747,631.98 ($17,462,858.74); expenditures, $27,441,820.06 ($32,523,249.48); net balance, $1,948,022,661.60 ($2,713,450,180.47); working balance included $1,249,176,285.46 ($2,107,249,102.91); customs receipts for month, $19,291,771.54 ($18,505,484.78); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), $1,640,338,722.60 ($1,711,599,368.60); expenditures, $2,948,563,817.38 ($2,723,724,912.50); excess of expenditures, $1,308,225,094.78 ($1,012,125,543.90); gross debt, $40,962,442,115.02 ($38,423,556.61); decrease under previous day, $950,766.54; gold assets, $16,999,866,690.01 ($14,008,497,301.92).

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	68	68	68	+ ¼
53½	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	53	53	53	Oct 20
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Oct 17
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	3	61½	61½	61½	
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	4	15⅝	15	15½	Oct 19
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ¾
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 20
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	3	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+ ¾
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (.5g)	2	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	185	184	185	+1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14	13⅞	14	Oct 11
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	Oct 20
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	21	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	64	64	64	+ ¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	9	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	18½	18½	18½	Oct 16
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ½
14½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Oct 20
57¾	16¾	Am Airlines	8	37	36¼	37	+ ⅞
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	7	7⅜	7	+ ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	7	54¾	54½	54¾	— ¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	4	114¾	114	114¾	+ ¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	168	168	168	Oct 20
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	+ ½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	5	62	61¼	61¾	— ¼
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	8	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅜
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	Oct 18
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	120	120	120	Oct 19
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9½	9½	9½	Oct 20
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	10	Am & F P $6 pf	10	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+ ¼
28⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	15	28¾	28	28½	— ⅛
5¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	5	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	7⅛	7	7	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	10	39½	38	39½	Oct 17
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	7	48½	48	48½	+ ½
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Oct 19
25	14½	Am Ice pf	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	1	27¾	27½	27½	+ ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ¾
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Oct 20
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	2	26¼	26	26	Oct 20
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	31	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
50½	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	22	51¾	50⅝	51¾	+1½
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	44	45	43¼	45	+2
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	15	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
223¾	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	3	21	20⅜	20⅞	+ ¼
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	2	78½	78	78½	— ½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 20
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	6	50	54¾	54⅞	— ¼
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139	139	139	
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68½	68½	68½	Oct 18
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	7	39⅜	38⅝	39⅛	+ ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	2	12½	12½	12½	Oct 20
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	6	15	15	15	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	Oct 20
98	73⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83	83	83	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	-	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Oct 19
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	14	166½	166	166½	+ ⅝
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	79	78¾	78¾	— ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	19	81½	81	81	+ ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf 6)	3	142¾	142½	142½	Oct 19
6⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	12	6¾	6½	6½	Oct 20
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	15	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
97	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	90	90	90	Oct 18
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	54½	54½	54½	
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	9¼	9	9	— ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	45	45	45	Oct 18
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	31	34	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅜
54⅛	35	Anacon W & C	5	43½	43½	43½	Oct 19
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	14½	14½	14½	Oct 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	Oct 19
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	32¼	32	32¼	— ¼
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	101½	101½	101½	Oct 20
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	11	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	8	50½	50¼	50½	Oct 18
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	8	40½	39	40¼	+1
13	7½	Arnold C (.5g)	1	11	11	11	— ½
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	76	75¾	76	Oct 20
80	41	Assd D G 2 pf	5	80	77	78½	Oct 20
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 19
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	12	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	+ ¼
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ¼
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	18	18	18	Oct 20
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	20¼	20	20	Oct 18
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105	104¾	105	+ ⅜
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	9	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	62	61	61	— ½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 18
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 18
67⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	38	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛

B

21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	19	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	10	7⅝	7½	7½	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	23	23	23	Oct 19
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	7	17	16¾	17	Oct 20
13	6	Barker Bros	2	10	10	10	Oct 19
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	9	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	5	25⅜	25½	25½	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26½	26½	
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	Oct 14
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	3	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ¼
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	13	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ¼
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind Lt(1.35g)	5	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ½
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Oct 17
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	41½	40⅝	41½	+1½
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	36	91½	90⅜	91⅛	+ ⅞
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	115	114¾	115	+ ⅛
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	12	30	29⅜	30	+2
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	Oct 19
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	15	29½	29	29½	+ ⅜
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	27	27	27	+ ⅜
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	5	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	14	28⅛	27½	28	+ ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
34	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	3	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	6	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	26	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ½
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Oct 14
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 19
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 19
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q T pf	4	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	7	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ½
48½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	2	42½	42⅜	42½	+ ½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (1¼g)	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅜
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Oct 19
20⅝	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	38	21⅛	20¼	21	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	8	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
30	15½	Bullard Co	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 20
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	5	5¼	5	5	Oct 20
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	13	13	13	Oct 20
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛

C

53	13¼	Calif Packing	4	26	25⅞	26	Oct 20
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	5	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	2	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	2	16	15¾	16	
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅜
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 20
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Oct 20
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	28	28	28	Oct 20
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (1½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	
64½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	1	82	82	82	— ¼
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	4	61¾	61	61¾	+ ¾
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 20
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	8	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
9⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	13	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ½
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	4	4	4	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅝
14⅜	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	6	10⅞	10½	10½	Oct 18
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	Oct 20
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ½
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	8	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
30	17	Champ Pap & F	2	26½	26	26	Oct 20
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	6	19	17½	19	+2
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	8	43½	43¼	43½	+ ½
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	6	86¾	85¾	85¾	Oct 18
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3	3	3	Oct 18
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 20
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅜
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	Oct 19
⅞	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 20
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Oct 20
48½	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Oct 19
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	3	1	1	1	Oct 19
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 19
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Oct 14
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
13¼	5	Childs Co	4	6⅛	6	6	Oct 20
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	42	91	90½	91	+ ½
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	20	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
4¼	2¼	City Stores	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 20
33	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	12	34¼	33	34¼	+1¾
24	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	8	47	46½	46⅞	+ ⅝
35⅞	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	29	35¼	34⅛	35¼	+1¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	5	114	114	114	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Oct 18
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	6	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	7	35¼	34	35¼	+ ⅞
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	6	20¾	20¾	20¾	
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	Oct 20
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	8	82	81¾	82	Oct 20
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅜
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅜
57	38¾	Comi Credit(4)	5	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅜
109⅝	98½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 16
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	13	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ¼
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
16	8⅝	Comi Solvents	6	14	13¾

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Reported Near Highest in Last Two Years

Business and Industry

Says State Laws Obstruct Picture Of Oil Profits

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Justice Department investigator reported to the Monopoly Committee that it was "almost impossible" to obtain a picture of the profits of major oil companies because of "liberal state corporation laws and flexible accounting practices."

Christopher Del Sesto, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, said he drew this conclusion in studying responses to a questionnaire sent to the companies in connection with the committee's petroleum investigation.

Simple to Show Earnings

"State corporation laws now in force and current accounting practices and policies," he said, make it comparatively simple for the management of a corporation to show earnings and to pay dividends notwithstanding the fact that, from an economic point of view, the corporation has been unsuccessful.

"Under present state corporation laws dividends may be paid out of the capital contributed by stockholders rather than from earnings. Only a very few states require that dividends may be paid only from surplus arising from earnings. Thus, a steady dividend record of a corporation is not at all conclusive that the management has been successful.

"Under present day accounting practices . . . a current profit of some kind can be reported although there is actually a shrinkage in the investment of stockholders."

Only 13 of 20 major oil companies, Mr. Del Sesto reported, complied with a request for information as to the relative earnings of production, transportation, refining and marketing branches of their operations. Others, he said, did not reply or said they could not accurately determine the division.

The data submitted, however, the witness said, seemed "to support in part at least the charges made from time to time that in the most competitive branch of the industry — marketing — the industry suffers a loss; while in the one branch of the business in which the major oil companies have a high degree of concentration — transportation — the profits are high.

Rates Too High

"It seems, therefore, that there is some merit to the charge made by non-integrated companies that the transportation branch (such as pipe-line operation) is used in part by integrated companies to subsidize the other branches of the business, or, at least, that the rates charged in the transportation branch are too high."

Mr. Del Sesto said the questionnaire replies showed that in 1938 the trend of compensation paid to officers and directors of the major oil companies was generally on a higher level than 1929, while net earnings had declined, and that "for all practical purposes, large corporations are in the control of the management group with no interference or supervision on the part of the great body of stockholders."

"The replies received from the major oil companies indicate conclusively," he testified, "that the management participates practically alone at stockholders' meetings and that on the average stock represented at stockholders' meetings by persons other than the management represents less than one per cent of the total."

Steel Scrap Sales Largest in 2 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., reported domestic consumption of iron and steel scrap increased 13 per cent in September to a total of 3,282,000 gross tons, the largest for any month in two years. The consumption was 50 per cent greater than in September, 1938.

The institute said: "September exports probably will show the third successive monthly decline, and indications are that the 1939 total will approximate 1938 exports of 2,998,000 tons."

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East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20

Much Rise in Latin American Trade With U. S. Seen Unlikely

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the tremendous reshuffle of world trade now under way with the war, it begins to look as though hopes of our getting much of an increase in South American markets are exaggerated.

Principal hope has been that we could capture the South American markets until now supplied by European countries.

An example is this week's Brazilian battleship story. The Brazilians had ordered $50,000,000 worth of fighting ships from Vickers', Ltd., and paid down $10,000,000. But Britain is going to take all of Vickers' battleship-building capacity, and the $10,000,000 has been returned. So Brazil has decided to spend some of it in the United States for railroad rolling stock instead of cruisers.

Latin America's Predicament

Then there is the large German business in South America. The Germans cut in particularly to Brazilian trade, selling $79,000,000 of goods there last year against $76,000,000 of American goods and only $40,000,000 from Britain. She sold some $250,000,000 all told to South America, almost half of America's $555,000,000, and more than Britain's $215,000,000. All the German sales now cease, and some of Britain's (though it is said British sales to South America during the World War declined only 20 per cent).

This opens an imaginary market for us of $250,000,000 ex-Germany and say $40,000,000 ex-Britain, or nearly $300,000,000.

But the trouble is that while the South Americans won't be buying so much from Europe neither will they be selling so much to Europe.

And if they don't sell somewhere they can't buy.

Already they have lost the German market for Brazilian coffee and cotton—and not too favorable for the Brazilians, for the latter were selling for ASKI, and that is merely for credits in Berlin, and some of the credits are still there.

And they will lose some of their markets with the Allies for the simple reason that the British Empire has suddenly turned out to be an extraordinarily self-sufficient economic unit. The British can get cotton from Egypt and India instead of from Brazil, wheat from Australia and Canada instead of from the Argentine, wool from Australia instead of from the Argentine and Uruguay, copper from British South Africa and Canada instead of from Chile, tin from the Malay States instead of from Bolivia, and (now that Turkey has signed up) oil from the Near East instead of from Venezuela and Peru.

Chief Export Trouble

In fact South America's export trouble is somewhat like our own in this respect. We can't sell to Germany because about 80 per cent of our normal sales to her are on the British contraband list. We can't sell raw materials to the Allies because they have all the wheat, cotton, copper, tin, lead, zinc, nickel, etc., they need and a shade over. The Empire's position in this respect has changed remarkably since 1914.

Of course the Allies may eventually find it possible to go into the war so strenuously that they will draw on their credit everywhere to import every essential they need, but that seems out of sight now, at least as far as the raw materials which are South America's export staples.

So if South America is to buy more from us it looks as though the only sound way they can do it is to sell more to us.

But that we don't want.

If there is any doubt of our reluctance, the outcry from the farm groups against the proposed reciprocal trade treaty with the Argentines this week should dispel it.

Our trade relations with the Argentine are not so favorable, because we buy from them only about half as much as we sell. They like Britain much better because Britain takes their wheat, hides, quebracho, meat, and linseed oil. We have a 42-cent wheat tariff, a tariff on linseed oil and flax "sanitary regulations" against Argentine beef. Secretary Hull would modify some of our restrictions so as to let us buy more Argentine goods so that we can sell more automobiles and machinery to them. Twenty farm Senators have protested already.

Reciprocal Trade Threatened

In fact, the whole reciprocal trade program has been threatened. Nearly two-thirds of our foreign trade is now conducted under such treaties. An Argentine deal is on, another is proposed for Uruguay and one for Chile, and a Venezuelan treaty is nearly ready. But American farm interests threaten to upset the whole program if the Argentine treaty proposals are not modified.

The quarrel is an episode in the farm-versus-industry political war. Reciprocal trade treaties were all right when they obtained a British reduction in her duty on American wheat and an American reduction in the zinc duty. Congress accepted them readily when made with other industrial nations. But with an almost purely agricultural economy, they mean the improvement of export markets for American industrial products by the letting down of the American tariff wall on farm products.

Industrial and farm roles on the tariff question have been reversed, and the issue is something like the contest in early Victorian England before Cobden and the Manchester school of manufacturers' economists sold free wheat to England so that it could become the workshop of the world.

Exports Seem Unaffected

Meantime the war has so far shown no important effect on our exports. September exports showed a slight increase over August, from about $250,000,000 up to about $275,000,000. This is hardly more than a seasonal increase, and was largely accounted for by cotton and re-exported rubber. The chief improvement to be expected in coming months will probably be in warplanes and in fine machinery. There may be some increase in petroleum product exports; so far there is a shortage of tankers, as American tankers will not go into combat waters with their dangerous cargoes.

But there does not appear likely to be any such increase in raw staple exports as during the World War.

And the only prospect of a sharp increase in exports to South America appears to be dependent on American official loans. The Export-Import Bank has used nearly all its $100,000,000 for export credits and the Administration will ask for more next January. The proposal to earmark Stabilization Fund gold for South American countries to use to set up Federal Reserve banks seems highly visionary. Brazil has the Administration's promise that whenever it asks, the Administration will ask Congress to let it have $50,000,000 for Brazil for this purpose. So far Brazil hasn't asked.

Quite possibly, however, in a year or two a cycle of government loans to South America will begin, to run the same ultimate course as other cycles of loans to South America beginning over a century ago.

Trinidad's Sugar Crop Smaller

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (CP)—Trinidad's 1939 sugar crop totaled 128,524 tons, about 20,000 tons less than the previous year, officials of the island's Agriculture Department announced. Of 919,926 bags produced, 885,066 were exported.

Sales at Retail 9 to 15 Per Cent Above 1938 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumer buying during the past week, from the point of view of sales volume, was the best merchants have had in over two years except for the weeks immediately preceding Christmas, Dun & Bradstreet said in its weekly review of retail trade.

"The improvement in total sales volume this week was estimated at 9 to 15 per cent over a year ago," the survey said.

"Selling prices were approximately 2 per cent higher, and expenditures for promotions, as measured by newspaper advertising lineage, about 5 per cent larger.

"On a regional basis, the broadest expansion in buying occurred in the southwest, followed closely by the Middle West and East.

"Clothing stores in industrial sections reported increases of as much as 30 per cent; demand for topcoats, the heaviest in several years, was said to be particularly gratifying in view of the slow season a year ago.

"Merchants noted that the better feeling among customers was already reflected in an expansion in credit sales in both 'hard' and 'soft' goods."

The agency said lower temperatures throughout the country and the general improvement in buying power were main factors for the improvement.

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Sales in more than 10,000 retail stores averaged 7.3 per cent higher last month than in September, 1938, the National Retail Credit Association reported.

By far the biggest gain was at San Francisco, Calif., where total sales were up 34 per cent.

Of the 32 cities reporting, only four showed decreases. Total sales fell off 8 per cent at Tulsa, Okla., and dropped slightly at Tyler, Tex., due to a shutdown of oil production in the vicinity, and at Torrington, Wyo., because of the drought.

Decatur, Ill., topped all cities with a 21.8 per cent increase in retail collections. The average gain was 4.4 per cent.

The average gain in credit sales was 3.7 per cent, while Tulsa and eight other cities reported decreases ranging from 2 to 9 per cent.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In London considerable discussion has been provoked by the appearance of what is in effect a black market for sterling. At one time there was considerable divergence between the official London rate of exchange for sterling, and the prevailing rate on foreign neutral centers, notably New York.

This divergence was the result of the operation of our exchange regulations, which have severely limited the transfer of sterling balances abroad, but have not restricted the transfer of ownership of sterling in this country.

The result has been that those who had sterling here, and were refused permission to buy dollars for example, have sold their assets on neutral markets for less than London price to purchasers who had need of sterling in London.

In the early weeks of the war, the demands of such purchasers were swollen by the necessity for short sellers of sterling to cover.

Further demand for sterling was created by the order to all British banks to stop granting sterling credit facilities to foreigners. Foreigners needed sterling to repay overdrafts and acceptance credits.

London Financial Center

The banking world in London is perturbed at the prospect of seeing London halted as a center for financing world trade. For the ban on credits to foreigners by banks here makes no discrimination between the various purposes for which such credits might be made.

London has always prided itself on the efficiency of its conduct of this highly specialized business of financing international trade, which has contributed to our invisible exports and therefore has helped our balance of trade, and has in addition provided revenue for the bankers.

Bankers feel that no significant protection to our gold reserves or rates of foreign exchange is provided by such a ban, since sterling balances were held in London greater than the amount of credit in use.

The ban may indeed work in precisely the wrong direction, since it may frighten foreign holders of sterling balances and drive them to sell sterling on foreign markets at less than official rate.

The city feels that the situation could be met by greater freedom in the granting of permission to make transfers, and in greater restriction on the disposal of sterling assets for which permission to transfer has been refused. This latter action would stop the supply of sterling to foreign black markets, and so protect the exchange rates.

Stock Exchange Position

The stock exchange is finding its difficulties increasing. The fixed minimum prices for gilt-edged securities—prices which were fixed before the war broke out and before bank rate was raised to 4 per cent—are now completely out of relation to the conditions which would prevail in a free market, with the result that dealings in gilt-edged securities are now almost impossible.

This has driven selling pressure on to the industrial equity shares since those who need more cash and are unable to sell gilt-edged are forced to sell what they can.

Consequently, prices of various industrial common shares have fallen out of relation to their individual prospects based on earnings, probability of business, and so on. The Financial News index of prices of ordinary shares fell from 77.5 on Aug. 31 to 67.2 on Sept. 21.

Commodity markets are temporarily somewhat confused by the operation of regulations limiting maximum prices and controlling supplies. All commodity prices are not yet so regulated, and there has been an erratic increase in many prices, and a marked increase in retail prices and therefore in the cost of living. This is not yet, of course, reflected in any official indices since the war has been operating for so brief a time.

One of the items entering into costs in this country of a very large range of commodities is shipping freight rates, and so far these have not been controlled, although if the advice to this effect urged in most circles is followed, such control should not long be delayed. In the meantime, freight rates in some cases have been raised by more than 100 per cent. Some increase is justified by the high insurance rates, but not a doubling of rates.

Official Confusion

In part, this increase in freight rates has been obtained through full exploitation by some shipowners of the confusion between the various unco-ordinated official controls. This is a problem which is also being widely discussed in connection with the supply of munitions and war material.

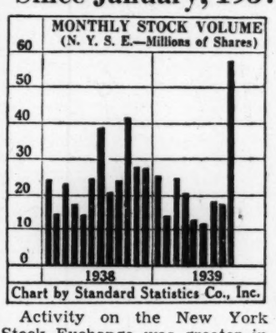
There is at present a Ministry of Supply with a Supply Council to which have been appointed 10 people of whom five are prominent in industry and finance. There are then 13 area officers whose duty it is to develop the munition making capacity within their areas. But to these area positions there have been appointed in the main ex-engineering Admirals, and not representatives of either the local employers or workers in the areas. In the last war it was found necessary to use local men for these positions, and the same will prove to be true in this.

But more difficulties are created at present by the lack of comprehensiveness in the powers of the Ministry of Supply, which do not cover Air Ministry and Admiralty work, and further by the slowness in introducing a system of priority for munitions work as opposed to normal trade.

The situation is causing considerable discussion in industrial labor and political circles, since the whole problem of munitions production on the necessary scale was successfully solved in the last war, after a long period of confusion.

Yet the experiences of the last war have not yet been made use of, and many of the persons responsible for the organization during the last war have not yet been called into action or even discussion in many cases. There is no doubt that we are perfectly capable of making the necessary effort, but it requires a lot of pressure to overcome present inertia.

Stock Sales Highest Since January, 1937



Activity on the New York Stock Exchange was greater in September than in any month since January, 1937. Sales of stock were close to 60,000,000 shares for the month, which compares with a monthly average of 25,000,000 shares in 1938 and 34,000,000 in 1937.

Commodity Prices Decrease Slightly In Week of Oct. 14

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended Oct. 14 to 78.9 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The sharp rise in commodity prices, continues the report, incident to the outbreak of war in Europe, subsided considerably during the past two weeks. Six of the 10 major commodity group indexes declined during the week while four advanced. The changes in all cases were less than 1 per cent.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials declined, principally because of lower quotations for jute, crude rubber, scrap steel, hides and skins, copra, pepper, and tankage. Minor decreases were also registered in the indexes for finished products and nonagricultural commodities. Semimanufactured commodity prices rose fractionally and the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods" remained steady.

A minor decline was recorded in the farm products group index largely as a result of weakening prices for cotton, tobacco, beans, sweet potatoes, white potatoes in eastern markets, apples (Chicago), oranges, and flaxseed. The level for wholesale food prices dropped as a result of lower prices for flour, rice, most fruits and vegetables, sugar, oleo oil, and vegetable oils.

Commodity groups	Oct. 14 1939	Oct. 7 1939	Sep. 30 1939	Per cent change from 9-23-'39 to 10-14-'39
All commodities	78.9	79.0	79.5	—0.8
Farm products	66.7	66.8	69.3	—4.0
Foods	72.7	72.9	74.4	—3.2
Hides and leather products	105.0	105.2	104.1	+4.6
Textile products	74.2	73.8	73.4	+2.6
Fuel and lighting materials	74.4	74.8	74.4	+0.3
Metals and metal products	95.3	95.1	95.2	0.0
Building materials	92.5	91.8	91.2	+1.6
Chemicals & drugs	77.6	77.9	78.5	—0.4
Housefurnishing goods	89.2	89.1	89.1	+0.5
Miscellaneous	77.0	77.1	76.7	+0.5
Raw materials	71.6	71.7	73.1	—1.9
Semimanufactured articles	83.6	83.5	83.7	+0.4
Finished products	82.2	82.3	82.4	—0.4
All commods. other than farm prods.	81.6	81.7	81.8	—0.1
All commods. other than farm prods. and foods	83.7	83.7	83.3	+0.8

Tri-Continental Assets Show Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Tri-Continental Corp., investing company, reported net assets as of Sept. 30, after provision for bank loans, bonds and preferred stock, were equal to 97 cents a common share, compared with $2.18 a common share three months earlier and $4.85 at the beginning of 1939.

Francis F. Randolph, president, said war conditions inject "unpredictable hazards" for investors, that comparisons with conditions in the last war are not always reliable, and that the management's policy will be based upon maintaining careful balance between various types of securities in the portfolio, based on "constant reappraisal of developments, rather than by any attempt in the face of unpredictable events to speculate largely on possible 'war' profits."

ICC Asks Briefs On B. & P. Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has called for briefs by Nov. 13 in support of the three pending plans for reorganization of the Boston & Providence Railroad.

The three plans are sponsored by the B. & P. board of directors, a stockholders committee, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. All three plans are based on continued association of the B. & P. with the New Haven, either as a leased line or by outright consolidation.

Testimony in support of them was completed Thursday before Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie and Examiner Homer Wilkinson.

E. G. Buckland, Chairman of the board of the New Haven, the final witness, supported the New Haven's plan, which allows about $6,000,000 for the B. & P. properties, of which about 20 per cent would be paid in fixed interest bonds. The B. & P. stockholders committee is asking $9,000,000, all in fixed interest bonds, while the B. & P. board of directors is asking $4,000,000 in fixed interest bonds, $2,000,000 in income bonds and $2,000,000 in preferred stock.

Rise in Utility Costs Expected If War Is Long

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Higher operating costs may be expected to check profit gains of electric power and gas utility companies after an initial period of higher net if an extended European war develops, according to Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

If the United States enters the conflict, continues the report, the burden of higher costs would be hastened and would become more severe.

Gas Hit Hardest

"Hydroelectric generating properties would be the least affected by higher costs, because interest and depreciation, the principal costs, are relatively fixed," continues the analysis.

"Gas manufacturers would suffer the most in that they are particularly dependent upon the level of labor and fuel costs. As to stimulation from war, natural gas producers would record the greater revenue gains because of the importance of their product as an industrial fuel and its probable use in the manufacture of explosives.

"As the price of natural gas should rise only gradually, if at all, there may be important industrial shifts from oil and coal to natural gas. Electric utilities, primarily dependent upon an industrial load, should also record greater-than-average gains.

"Although business activity slackened during the first half of 1939, with the coal strike and European unsettlement as contributing factors, earnings of the predominantly electric companies rose about 14 per cent. For the third quarter, this rate of profit improvement probably has been maintained, even though the comparison is made with a period of 1938 when business conditions are improving rapidly.

"All-time record peaks have been repeatedly scored, even though normally the seasonal period of maximum demand is not until December. Accordingly, 1939 earnings should certainly surpass 1937 levels, and probably 1932 levels also.

Expects Profit Rise

"During the next six to nine months, as the business upswing gains momentum, the profit rise is likely to prove greater than during recent recovery periods for four principal reasons: 1. The rate situation is the best in years. Notwithstanding increased Federal Power Commission activity, no epidemic of reductions, such as those occurring during the 1935-36 recovery, is expected. 2. Wage rates were advanced in 1936-37, but not significantly reduced in 1938. Consequently, this expense should not rise materially. 3. Tax costs, which rose at a breathtaking pace during 1936-38, should about preserve their present relationship to gross revenues. 4. Operating economies, established late in 1938, permitted profit gains This greater efficiency should be continued.

"Having lagged in the war market to date, electric utility stocks appear suitable near-term speculations. Earnings this year may well be the best since 1931 and gains should be the rule again next year. Similarly, natural gas equities are well situated."

Railways 8 Months' Deficit $74,647,000; $182,725,000 in '38

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that Class 1 railroads of the United States in the first eight months in 1939 had a deficit of $74,647,000 after fixed charges, compared with a net deficit of $182,725,000 in the same period last year.

The Class 1 railroads had a net income after fixed charges of $10,053,000 in August, compared with a net deficit of $1,181,000 in August, 1933.

The Class 1 railroads had a net railway operating income (before fixed charges) of $54,586,000 in August compared with a net railway operating income of $45,422,000 in August, 1938.

General Electric Income Mounting

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. for the first nine months of this year, reported net income of $25,022,631 after all charges, equal to 87 cents a common share, compared with $17,548,256 or 61 cents a common share in the like 1938 period.

Gerard Swope, President, said sales billed in the first nine 1939 months totaled $217,900,154, a rise of 13 per cent over the $192,501,173 in the like period a year earlier.

Orders received during the nine months were $248,581,851, an increase of 32 per cent over the $188,756,958 for similar months a year earlier.

Says Penna. R. R.'s Gross Revenues Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Martin W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said the system's estimated gross revenues in the first week of October were more than 29 per cent ahead of the similar period last year. Freight revenues were up over 36 per cent with the passenger revenue gain at 13 per cent.

"Things are looking better every week," he asserted.

Takes New Post

Kaiden Kazanjian

James S. Knowlson

Elected President of the Stewart-Warner Corporation. Mr. Knowlson, who is Chairman of the Board and had already been vested with all the powers of the President, succeeds Joseph E. Otis, Jr., who resigned to become President of the Dodge Manufacturing Company.

Steel Companies Cautious on Next Quarter's Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Major steel producers seemed committed to a policy of restraint regarding possible price rises for the first quarter of 1940, Iron Age said in its weekly survey.

"While confirmable information as to forthcoming price decisions is not yet obtainable," asserted the review, "opinion in the trade is that advances, if any, will not exceed $2 or $3 a ton, which steel makers say will not cover their increased costs."

"Economic advisers of the Washington administration, who are bringing pressure against price advances on steel and who are also watching closely the price movements in scrap, copper, zinc and other important commodities, are represented as being apprehensive of a boom and subsequent disastrous collapse should prices of important commodities get far out of balance.

"The hysterical buying of September and early October has been followed by a calmer market, but pressure for shipments is heavy, indicating to steel companies that most of the current production is going into immediate use rather than into inventory.

"Scrap markets have weakened further as a result of more liberal offerings, which may have been induced by the peace atmosphere of the past two weeks, as well as by the higher prices being paid."

The "Iron Age" scrap composite dropped $1.08 to $21 a ton, $1.50 below the peak of the recent movement.

The review added:

"As many steel plants are now working at the full limit of practical capacity, the rate of gain in ingot output for the industry as a whole is slowing up, this week's average being estimated at 91 per cent, up one point over last week."

Canadian Exports Increase 12.8 P. C.

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's domestic exports of September, first month of the war, rose 12.8 per cent over the same month last year, totaling $81,461,000 compared with $72,206,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Exports to empire countries at $37,287,000 showed an increase of 2.9 per cent compared with $36,240,000 in September, 1938, while those to foreign countries totaled $44,174,000 against $35,966,000, an increase of 22.8 per cent.

Exports to the United States rose 35.9 per cent to $34,132,000 from $25,121,000; to the United Kingdom 1 per cent to $29,189,000 from $28,901,000; British South Africa 38.8 per cent to $2,043,000 from $1,082,000; Japan 281.9 per cent to $3,605,000 from $944,000; and Denmark 344.6 per cent to $249,000 from $56,000.

C. & O. Net Earnings Gain

CLEVELAND (AP)—Cresapeake & Ohio's September net earnings, the railway reported, were $4,072,626, an increase of $913,093 over September, 1938. Nine-months earnings of $15,600,704 represented an increase of $3,041,810 over last year.

Record U. S. Gold Hoard Now Over $17,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury's gold hoard has passed $17,000,000,000—67 per cent of all the governmental and central bank reserves in the world.

The war has nearly stopped gold shipments here temporarily, but fear of it was largely responsible for the present size of Uncle Sam's gold stocks.

Before the war started, scared Europeans sent gold here almost as fast as they could in order to get it to a place of safety, and already this year about $2,900,000,000 worth has come into this country.

That includes, however, more than $1,000,000,000 worth which various foreign governments have deposited in their own names in the New York Federal Reserve Bank for safekeeping and convenience in paying for American goods. The remainder of the foreign gold was sold the Treasury for American dollars which were deposited or invested in this country, or used to pay for American merchandise already shipped.

The Treasury has its $17,000,000,000 worth of yellow metal buried in vaults at Fort Knox, Ky., and various Federal Reserve banks and mints.

Practically all of the gold, however, is pledged to the Federal Reserve banks, which have long since given the Treasury cash in exchange for the pledge. The Federal Reserve System, in turn, has committed $5,162,000,000 of the metal to back paper money, of which it is the principal issuer.

Some day, the Treasury hopes to sell some of the gold to various countries to enable them to facilitate world trade. Recently, $3,000,000 worth was sold to Brazil for this purpose.

Murphy Says U. S. Investigations Keep Building Costs Down

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Murphy declared that the Government's investigation of the building trades had kept down construction prices — "notably in one or two areas"—while other prices were rising in a war boom.

Grand juries, he said, are investigating alleged trade restraints in building in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Washington, and St. Louis. Additional juries will be called in six or seven other cities within the next two weeks, he added.

Mr. Murphy also announced that he would confer with a group of leaders of American Federation of Labor building trades, who, he said, wished to put an end to any illegal trade restraints being practiced by labor unions. He declined to name them.

He said that the Department would prosecute price fixing, control of distribution by manufacturers, collusion by distributors, contractors and sub-contractors who form bidding rings and union leaders who have participated in restraints.

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• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Livestock Prices Highly Irregular In Chicago Market

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mixed trends featured the livestock markets this week. Fed steers started out briskly then sold lower and staged a partial comeback after midweek. Only light yearling steers and heifers held up throughout the period, these selling dependably at fully steady prices, while the rank and file of the steer crop closed steady to 25 cents lower, heavies at the full decline.

Hogs worked into the month's highest price position only to lose a portion of the gain, closing mostly 5-10 cents higher than late last week. Fat lambs sold off early, then came back slightly to finish 15-25c lower for the week. Yearling steers topped at $11.40, native lambs $9.65, hogs made $7.50 and finished at $7.40 down.

Long yearling and lightweight steers finished steady to 25 cents lower while the crop of medium weights and heavies lost a big quarter. Prime 1028 lb. yearlings topped at $11.40, followed by $11.25. While a few loads of medium weights made $11-11.10, the practical top stopped at $10.90 with the bulk at $9-10.65. Well finished 1563 lb. bullocks turned at $10.50.

Replacement demand called for a sizeable number of good western bred stock calves at $10.25-11 with less desirable kinds at $9.50-10.00. Hand picked stock calves sold up to $12 and better, these running largely to vealer weights. Cows closed 15-25 cents lower, while a starvation supply of bulls sold 15-25 cents higher. Vealers closed at $12 down, after having sold up to $12.50 early in the week, under influence of abridged supplies and normal demand.

Hogs advanced gradually until a top of $7.50 was reached, highest since late September, after which mild reaction dropped the outside price to $7.40. Late sales of good and choice 180-300 lb. consignments were generally at $7.25-7.40.

Sows made up more than 18 per cent of the four-day supply and closed with little net change for the week, after having fluctuated mildly from day to day, bulk $6.25-6.90.

Fat lambs, native and western, were under rather severe pressure early in the week, forcing best offerings to $9.40 on Tuesday. Subsequent recovery raised the late top to $9.65, placing bulk sales of natives and westerns for the week at $9.25-9.50. Most feeding lambs brought $8.50-9.15, while the yearling quota comprised kinds of value to sell generally at $6-7.50, top $8.15.

Rand, Others Plead Innocent to Fraud, Monopoly Charges

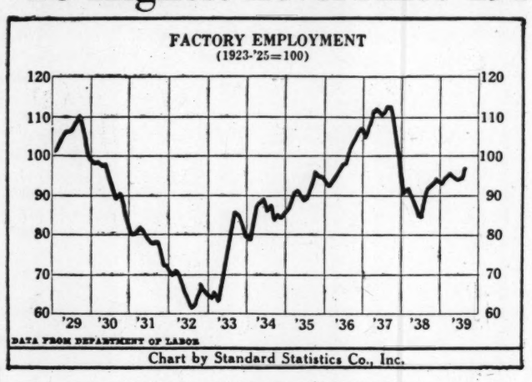
NEW YORK (AP)—The presidents of four typewriter corporations and two subsidiaries pleaded innocent in Federal Court to an indictment charging them and the corporations with restraint of interstate commerce and with maintaining a monopoly in the typewriter industry.

The four were James H. Rand, Jr., President of Remington, Rand, Inc.; Philip D. Wagoner, President of the Underwood-Elliott-Fisher Company, of Delaware, and of the New Jersey corporation of the same name; Edmund C. Faustmann, President of the Royal Typewriter Company, and Hurlbut W. Smith, president of the L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriters, Inc., of New York, and of the New Jersey corporation of the same name.

The indictment was returned July 28. The Government charged the four corporations control approximately 95 per cent of the $50,000,000 annual typewriter business in this country, and have established uniform prices for machines of similar model, and uniform trade-in values for used machines. The indictment does not mention portable machines.

The four men were released on bail of $2,500 each.

Factory Employment Mounts To Highest Level Since 1937



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Factory employment, which had been on a generally rising trend for more than a year, turned sharply upward in September in response to the war-generated increase in general industrial activity. The Department of Labor index of factory employment is now at the highest level since 1930, with the exception of the latter half of 1936 and the year 1937.

Agriculture Experts See Little Prospect Of Big 'War Boom' in U. S. Dairy Exports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Agriculture Department experts see little prospect of a major "war boom" in American dairy exports because of the large increase in world dairy production, especially in New Zealand and Australia.

Only in concentrated milk products, such as condensed and evaporated milk, is there likely to be an opportunity to expand materially American sales to the belligerent countries, they say.

Concentrated milks, they point out, are relatively bulky compared with butter and cheese and therefore the best policy for importing nations would seem to be to obtain the concentrated milk at the nearest source of supply and get the butter from more distant sources.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates that world butter production is 50 per cent greater than in 1914 "with the most significant increase taking place in the Southern Hemisphere."

In addition, the bureau says, England has a tariff on non-Empire butter which she did not have in 1914.

The situation with regard to condensed and evaporated milk is described as "considerably different."

The bureau lists the Netherlands as the leading country in volume of these exports with about 64 per cent, Denmark second with 7 per cent, and the United States third with about 6 per cent.

"The dairy industries in both the Netherlands and Denmark," the bureau says, "depend to a considerable extent on imported feedstuffs and to some extent on imported fertilizers. If shipping is curtailed it is quite probable that it might be difficult or even impossible for these countries to import feeds and fertilizers. Their exports of concentrated milks and other dairy products might be greatly curtailed. This would give an opportunity for our exports to expand.

"England is by far the most important country in volume of imports of concentrated milks. It is probable that the longer the war lasts, the more English dairy industry would be curtailed. Imports of feedstuffs might be reduced and the increased use of labor in war activities might reduce the labor available for the dairy industry."

Industrial Output Seen Reaching Peak Attained During '29

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted that American industrial production, spurred by the war and a "sharp" increase in domestic orders, might attain a rate late this year equal to that of the peak of 1929.

Coupled with this prediction, however, was a statement that a recession might follow some time during the first half of 1940.

In its monthly economic analysis, the bureau said that the "present sharp upswing" in industrial production was no doubt resulting in an accumulation of inventories in many lines. An expected failure of consumer incomes to keep pace with the rate of production would contribute, it said, in slowing down of the industrial machine possibly in the spring.

Asserting that there had been a decided improvement in business, the bureau said:

"Additional increases in industrial production are expected during the remainder of 1939 as the large orders now on hand for such products as steel, railway equipment and textiles are filled, and automobile dealers stock up on 1940 models.

"A rate of industrial output approximating the June, 1929, peak may be attained before the year ends, but consumer incomes will still be about 10 per cent less, due partly to a lower price level."

Emphasizing that much of present production is going into accumulation of inventories, the bureau said that eventually a closer balance between production and consumption would have to be re-established.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Net change	+.82	+.14	+.11
Today's close*	153.82	34.72	26.00
Previous close	153.00	34.58	25.89
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary.

Corporation Earnings

Third Quarter†

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1939	1938
Acme Steel	$443,184	$110,007	$1.35	$.34
Am Agri Chemical Co	*94,633	*162,339	...	...
Am Brake Shoe	406,954	272,921	.44	.26
American Chicle Co	1,077,950	930,085	2.47	2.13
American Type Founders	29,506	*104,636	.05	...
Atlas Powder	381,929	278,085	1.19	.77
Atlas Tack	29,626	22,656	.31	.24
Beech-Nut Packing Co	632,652	635,754	1.45	1.45
Beneficial Industrial Loan	1,554,504	1,313,889	.63	.49
Bon Ami	350,312	345,985	‡.95	‡.94
Central Foundry	29,097	*91,338	.03	...
Container Corp of America	253,060	16,145	.32	.02
Continental Steel Corp	198,138	192,360	.83	.75
Corn Products Refining Co	2,868,145	2,066,488	.96	.65
Cream of Wheat Corp	304,127	227,319	.50	.38
Cutler-Hammer	167,068	*168,775	.25	...
Eaton Manufacturing Co	351,339	*238,830	.50	...
Gabriel Co	12,260	*7,277	.05	...
General Baking	460,620	731,142	.18	.35
General Electric Co	8,652,439	4,371,300	.30	.15
General Foods	4,558,582	4,036,830	.83	.74
General Outdoor Advertising	470,888	354,958	.51	.33
Granby Consolidated Mining	180,159	109,402	.40	.24
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co	518,200	154,700	.35	.08
Keystone Steel & Wire	273,922	83,224	.36	.11
Kimberly-Clark	460,909	300,090	.64	.31
Mullins Mfg	*2,088	*141,511	...	...
National Gypsum Co	519,339	355,505	.36	.22
Paraffine Cos.	481,971	336,403	.96	.66
Parmalee Transportation	‡82,955	‡39,183	...	...
Penick & Ford, Ltd.	342,384	288,672	.93	.78
Rustless Iron & Steel Corp	262,045	18,983	.27	$.52
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co	198,232	42,615	1.13	$.71
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co	1,758,469	1,558,648	.46	.41
United Biscuit	226,982	273,629	.45	.56
U S Gypsum Co	2,613,003	1,607,725	2.08	1.23
Van Raalte Co	178,106	167,025	1.15	1.07
Victor Chemical Works	298,801	219,250	.43	.31
West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp	*150,218	*150,218	...	...
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co	765,065	*727,546	.33	...
Interim/				
Atlantic Refining Co	3,130,000	3,935,000	1.01	1.31
Magma Copper Co	972,288	330,449	2.38	.81
N E Telephone & Telegraph Co	7,275,422	5,914,191	5.46	4.44
Signode Steel Strapping Co	308,739	59,704	1.88	.01
Annual‡				
Allied Mills	1,346,134	803,744	1.42	.85
Alpha Portland Cement Co	809,769	109,866	1.26	.17
Lehigh Portland Cement Co	2,062,255	487,232	2.43	.34
Owens-Illinois Glass Co	7,465,253	5,085,996	2.81	1.91

*Deficit. †For three months ended Sept. 30. ‡On Class B shares. ¶Loss before Federal income taxes. §On preferred shares. /For nine months ended Sept. 30. ‡For 12 months ended Sept. 30.

Sales of Registered Issues in September Increase 194 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—An increase of nearly 200 per cent in the volume and value of sales on registered securities exchanges in September, as compared with August, was reported by the Securities Commission.

The market value of sales totaled $2,623,427,824, again of 194 per cent over August and of 148.8 per cent over September of last year.

Stock sales, excluding rights and warrants, had a market value of $2,205,404,203, an increase of 186.7 per cent over August, while bond sales were $417,428,803, an increase of 239.6 per cent. Other securities accounted for $594,818.

The volume of stock sales was 93,435,107 shares, an increase of 194.2 per cent, while principal amount of bonds was $498,100,425, a 211.8 per cent gain.

The two leading New York stock exchanges accounted for 94.5 per cent of the value of all stock sales and 99.9 per cent of bond sales.

The market value of total sales on the leading exchanges were: New York Stock Exchange, $2,353,819,035; New York Curb Exchange, $149,196,968; Boston Stock Exchange, $31,624,291; Chicago Stock Exchange, $24,669,819; San Francisco Stock Exchange, $19,655,292; Philadelphia Stock Exchange, $15,377,905, and Los Angeles Stock Exchange, $10,050,172.

New Issues Far Under Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities continued their modest recovery during the week ended yesterday, reaching the highest level in eight weeks, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

The aggregate amount, $14,258,000, was well below the average of the weeks immediately preceding the war, but 96 per cent of the latest total represented a demand for new capital rather than the refunding of existing obligations.

Comparisons follow:

	Last Week	Year ago
Total	$14,258,500	$179,809,934
Municipal	5,712,500	30,965,700
Public Utility		135,000,000
Railroad	8,000,000	
Miscellaneous		2,092,000
Stock	546,000	11,752,234

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50. Tin steady; spot and nearby 56.00n; forward 50.00n. Lead steady; spot New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, cobalt, wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged. n-Nominal.

Safeway Stores, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Safeway Stores, Inc., reported sales for the four weeks ended Sept. 30 totaled $33,180,683, a jump of 15 per cent from $28,840,185 in the comparable 1938 period and the highest on the company's records. A large food outlet, the concern concentrates operations in the West.

U. S. Debt Jumps To a Record High Of $40,963,392,881

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal debt has jumped to a record high of $40,963,392,881, as the Treasury resumed borrowing to pay for its deficit.

The debt jumped $58,000,000 in one day principally because of the Treasury's sale of $150,000,000 worth of 91-day discount bills this week when only approximately $100,000,000 worth of similar obligations came due and needed replacement.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau announced that the borrowing was intended to replenish the Treasury's cash working balance, now $1,265,000,000, and keep it at a size which would permit the Treasury to avoid financing in times when war news might make financing difficult.

The debt, which includes only the direct obligations of the Treasury, now is $523,860,470 higher than it was when the fiscal year began July 1 and about $2,500,000,000 higher than it was a year ago.

Since July, the Treasury has spent $2,921,100,497 and taken in $1,629,591,090, causing a deficit of $1,291,509,406. In the similar portion of last fiscal year, when expenditures were slightly smaller and receipts slightly larger, the deficit was $997,039,596.

The increase brought the Treasury to within nearly $4,000,000,000 of its statutory $45,000,000,000 limit. The Administration has said, however, that it will ask for an increase in the debt limit whenever the present top is approached.

The Treasury debt does not include $5,356,026,198 obligations of Governmental corporations such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These debts are guaranteed by the Treasury, but are carried on the Treasury books only as "contingent liabilities."

Mr. Morgenthau has declined to say for how many weeks the Treasury will sell the higher amount of bills, but the figure will be used again at least next week, when the debt is almost sure to pass the $41,000,000,000 mark.

November Crude Oil Demand Is Placed At 5.7 P. C. Above 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated the November daily average domestic demand for crude oil at 3,620,000 barrels, or a total of 108,600,000 barrels for the month.

This was 29,700 barrels a day more than the estimated demand for October and 5.7 per cent more than the actual demand last November.

The bureau estimated the November domestic demand for motor fuel at 46,700,000, or about 4 per cent more than the actual demand in November, 1938, when demand, officials said, was abnormally high. It estimated November motor fuel exports at 3,900,000 barrels, or 200,000 barrels more than the actual exports the previous November.

Officials said that the daily average crude oil production and runs to stills during the five weeks from Sept. 2 to Oct. 7 were 3,492,000 barrels and 3,497,000 barrels, respectfully. During this time, they said, total crude oil stocks declined 3,374,000 barrels, 295,000 of which was foreign stocks, leaving a net decline in domestic crude oil of 5,079,000 barrels, or 145,000 barrels daily.

The bureau said that possible improvement in the position of gasoline stocks depended primarily on the extent to which increased domestic and export demand may reduce the usual seasonal rise in product.

The disturbance in shipping conditions due to the European war, authorities said, is being adjusted slowly but reports received from exporters of motor fuel and crude petroleum do not indicate, as yet, any substantial increases over the relatively large exports of last fall.

U. S. Gold Imports Show Sharp Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold shipments to the United States fell off again in the week ended Oct. 13 when only $11,849,230 came in.

Before the war, shipments frequently exceeded $100,000,000 a week.

Imports in the week ended Oct. 13 included $2,236,360 from Norway, $2,301,606 from England, $1,975,156 from Italy, and $1,468,550 from Japan.

Silver imports also declined from $1,140,139 in the preceding week to $656,562 in the week ended Oct. 13. Principal shipments were $382,206 from Mexico and $187,746 from Peru.

Paine, Others to Be Tried In Insuran-Shares Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Stephen Paine, Wall Street broker and operator, and three Boston lawyers, will go on trial in Federal Court Thursday on two indictments charging conspiracy and mail fraud in connection with the alleged looting of Insuran-Shares Corporation and Burco, Inc. to the extent of $1,425,000.

The indictments charge the men obtained control of these investment trust concerns with money obtained through Mr. Paine and then looted the portfolios in order to repay Paine, Webber & Co., from which firm it is charged, Mr. Paine who was a partner, obtained the necessary loan.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s '41	105.13	105.13	105.13
1 3¼s 46-44	108.27	108.27	108.27
1 4s '54-44	112.19	112.19	112.19
25 2½s '48	105.10	105.10	105.10
18 2¢s '54-51	104.22	104.22	104.22
3 2⅞s '60-55	104.30	104.26	104.30
3 2⅝s '59-56	103.29	103.22	103.29

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¼s '44-42	104.4	104.4	104.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	79	79	79
10 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74½	74	74
9 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46½	46¼	46½
3 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Allis Shalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
17 Am & For P5s 2030	61⅞	61⅝	61¾
12 AmIGChem 5½s '48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
6 Am T & T 5½s '43	109½	109½	109½
22 Am T & T 3¼s '66	104	103¾	104
20 Am T & T 3¼s '61	105	105	105
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Arm Del 4s'57	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Arm Del 4s'55	98¼	98	98
6 AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	105	105
1 AT&SF 4s '60	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
3 A G Line cit 4s '52	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	33½	33½	33½
3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	30	30	30
3 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
10 B&O cv 4½s'60	21¾	21⅜	21⅝
4 B&O 1st 4s '48	68	68	68
10 B&O S W 5s'50 ct	48¾	48¾	48¾
5 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51st	87¼	86	86
1 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	101¾	101½	101¾
2 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	98	98	98
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	60	60	60
2 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	73	73	73
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	109	109	109
9 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	92	91½	92
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 BufR&P 4½s '57 ct	44½	44½	44½
1 BurCR&No5s '34	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Can Sou 5s '62	87¼	87¼	87¼
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 Canat 5s '69 July	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 CanatRy 5s '70	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	105	105	105
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101½	101½	101½
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	99¾	99⅝	99⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	99½	99½	99½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	58¾	58¾	58¾
1 Car&Gen 5s '50	95	95	95
1 Carth&Adir 4s '81	50	50	50
1 CenNewEng 4s '61	38¾	38¾	38¾
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	73⅞	73¾	73¾
3 C&O 3½s '96D	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 'Tia	91	91	91
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Chic StWest 4s '59	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 ChiI&L 5s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 CMSP&P a5s 2000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	30	30	30
11 CM&SP gen 4s '89	30	30	30
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5	4¾	5
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	15	15	15
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7½	7½	7½
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58¾	58½	58½
7 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	92½	92½	92½
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	85¼	85	85¼
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	77¾	77¾	77¾
13 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103¼	103¼
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103	103
58 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	99¾	99¼	99⅜
3 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	107	107	107
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
4 Consum Pow 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
4 Container 5s '43	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7 Cont Oil 2¾s '48	112	111¾	112
1 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Cuba RR 5s '52	39¼	39¼	39¼
3 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	66	65⅝	66
2 D&RG West 5s '78	7½	7½	7½
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
3 Erie rfg 5s '67	18	18	18
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	18	17⅞	18
23 Erie gen lien 4s '96	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	105½	105½	105½
5 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	103	103	103
5 Gt Nor 4s '56 G	105½	105½	105½
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92¾	92½	92½
3 G Bay & W deb B	8½	8½	8½
3 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	105½	105½	105½
11 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	38	37½	37½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	48	48
1 Hud&Man ins 5s '57	15	15	15
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109¼	109¼	109⅛
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	49	48⅞	49
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53¼	52¾	53¼
20 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	51	50½	51
1 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96½	96½	96½
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	28½	28¼	28½
20 Interb RTr arg 5s '66	65¾	65¼	65¾
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	65	65	65
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	72	72	72
8 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	65	65	65
1 Int Paper 6s '55	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99½	99½
10 Int T&T 4½s '52	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
12 Int T&T 5s '55	50¼	50	50
3 K C South 5s '50	68	68	68
1 K C South 3s '50	64½	64½	64½
8 Koppers Co 4s'51	100½	100½	100½
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	50¼	50	50
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	50	50	50
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	58½	58½	58½
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54 C	57½	57½	57½
2 Leh Val H Herm 5s'54	44	44	44
29 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	15⅞	14½	15⅞
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	16¼	16¼	16¼
15 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜
2 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 Louis & N un 4s'40	100⅜	100¼	100¼
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Manhat Rv 4s '90 ct	65¼	65¼	65¼
1 Marion StShov6s'47	72	72	72
5 Mich Con G 4s '63	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	16½	16½	16½
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	25	24⅝	24⅝
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11½	11½	11½
7 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	20¼	20	20
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3¾	3¾	3¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16½	16½	16½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16½	16½	16½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 Fct	15¾	15¾	15¾
13 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16½	16½	16½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Mob&Ohio 5s '38	34¼	34¼	34¼
12 MonWPaPubS4½s'60	108½	108½	108½
10 Mont Pod 3¾s '66	98	97⅝	98
3 Mor&Essex 5s '55	46	46	46
2 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	42	42	42
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Nat Distill 3½s'49	100½	100½	100½
5 Natl Steel 3s '65	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Naugatuck 4s '54	68½	68	68½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	105½	105½	105½
1 NOTex&M 5½s '54 ct	35	35	35
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68½	68¼	68¼
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62½	61¾	61½
7 NYC cn 4s '93	64½	64½	64½
3 NYC cv 3 s '52	71	7 1	71
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
6 NYCh&StL 6s '41	77	76½	76½
5 NYCh&StL5½s '74A	69	69	69
12 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	61¼	61	61
1 NYCh&StL 3½s '47	83	83	83
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52½	52½	52½
5 NY GElH&P 4s '49	111½	114⅜	111½
7 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18¼	18⅛	18¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15¼	15	15¼
12 NYNH&H 4s '56	15½	15	15¼
2 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	8⅞	8⅜	8⅛
1 NYO&W gen 4s '55	4½	4½	4½
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9	9	9
1 NY Tel 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
19 Norf & W 4s '96	117	117	117
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52	52	52
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103	103	103
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	79	79	79
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	106½	106½	106½
10 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110½	110	110½
1 Pac T&T 3½s '66C	105¼	105⅛	105¼
2 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	81	81	81
1 Pat&Pass 5s '49	117	117	117
1 Pen Co 3½s '44D	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Pen Co 4s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	92	92	92
7 Pen P&Lt 3¼s69	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	115½	115½	115½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99¾	99⅜	99⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
4 Pen RR 4¼s '84E	93¾	93¾	93⅝
5 Pen RR 4s '48st	109½	-09½	-09½
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87½	87¼	87½
12 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89½	89½	89¼
3 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	64½	64½	64½
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7 Pere Marq 5s '56	74½	74½	74½
1 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	109	108⅞	109
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Phillips Pet 3s '48	113½	113½	113½
3 PCCC&StL 4½s '42B	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
27 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	78½	77½	78
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	46	46	46
12 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	46¼	46	46
5 Postal TEL&C 5s '53	18	18	18
39 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	85	84½	85
2 Readg 4½s '97A	77	77	77
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
1 Repub Steel 4½s '56	95	95	95
4 St LIM&S 4s R&G '33	62½	62½	62½
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	98½	98½	98½
27 Portl Gen 4½s '60	78½	77½	78
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	46	46	46
12 Porto R A T 4½s 42 st

Building Friendship

Americans Aid in Mexican Project

Upper: Mexicans and members of the American Friends Service Committee at work laying adobe bricks for walls of a new school in Laguna district. Lower: Friends inspecting communal farmers' work in the Laguna, stack of hay piled neatly after harvesting.

Americans Work in Mexico As Good Will Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Building of a school in co-operation with communal farmers in the Laguna cotton district recently was completed by members of the American Friends Service Committee as a tangible experiment in inter-American friendship. The school will serve children of the ejido (communal farm) of Santa Ana del Pilar near Torreon, Coahuila.

Five weeks were spent in the district by 18 members of the Peace Section of the American Friends organization, during which they went daily from Torreon to work with Mexicans on the project. The Americans helped make adobe bricks and laid them in the two-winged building connected by an open-air stage.

In the afternoon the Friends joined with Mexican children and adults in a recreation program which added to the social value of their labors. This program included singing, dancing, guitar playing, and baseball games. The Americans introduced soft ball to the villagers which made a great hit because it could be played without the purchase of expensive equipment.

Laguna Experiment

Returning to Torreon in the evenings, the Americans heard lectures from government officials, industrialists, cotton growers, and consular representatives on communal land experiment being carried out in the Laguna. This region represents the Government's greatest effort to establish the system of ejidos, made up of land expropriated from private owners and corporations three years ago and given to the peasants for joint operation.

Full co-operation was given the visitors by the Mexican Government which paid for materials used in the building. Prof. Jose Reyes Pimental, Director of Education for the Laguna, often assisted them in the work and provided data on the organization of the ejido and the Government's objectives. Vice-Consul James G. Byington of the United States attended the laying of the cornerstone of the building.

Good Will Gained

The project was described by the Friends as "an experiment in good will by working" and they hope to repeat it, or a similar venture, in Mexico next year. They also hope to complete a plan for Mexican students to work in the Friends Service Work Camps in the United States so that the exchange of understanding and good will may be shared mutually.

The group left Mexico with a clearer appreciation of the Nation's problems and of the Government's methods of solving them.

Since a number of colleges were represented the distribution of the information gained in the summer's experience is expected to be widespread. Schools represented include Guilford College, University of Arizona, Yale, Cornell, Swarthmore, Haverford, La Verne, Oberlin, Colgate, and Rochester and Yale Divinity Schools.

Also included in the group was William Hare, West Coast representative of the American Friends Peace Committee, who planned to talk of the Mexican project to schools along the Pacific Coast.

Allied Strategy Defended

(Continued from Page 1)

broken off rather than begun, yet Herr Hitler's victory is only possible through offensive strategy particularly since his supplies are decreasing and hopes of Russian aid are very doubtful.

Economic Measures

Meantime, while Germany is looking around for trusty friends who will initiate peace overtures for them and are seeking markets within Europe in which to make up their deficiencies in essential raw materials, the Allies are proceeding with their diplomatic and economic measures which are daily making victory surer for them.

Diplomatically this is seen in Thursday's signature of the British, French and Turkish pacts which strike a hard blow at German hopes in Southeast Europe, reveal Russia as not too enthusiastic, and will certainly result in keeping Italy neutral, if not making it more pro-Allied.

Economically Germany's industrial production has already passed the peak and a shortage of raw materials is making itself felt. The Allies, on the other hand, are only now working up to full production of war essentials. This new industrial mobilization applies not only to Britain and France but also to their Empires, as recent reports of industrial developments in Canada, Australia, and South Africa clearly indicate.

While Germany will have to supply itself with munitions from the home market which is liable to bombing, or be prepared to pay cash for prompt deliveries, the Allies will secure theirs from overseas arsenals which are safe, because they control the seas.

The Allied blockade of the seas is apparently only evident to certain people when a German submarine spectacularly torpedoes a warship or the Allies sink an enemy submarine. But all the time the five oceans are being swept clear of German submarines, while the Allies are being supplied with all necessities, and Britain and France can continue exporting as much as they can export and thereby help to pay for the war as they are fighting it.

Time is on the side of the Allies. They can wait, since every day makes them stronger relative to the enemy. Their people stand as free people united behind them, filled with the same ideals today as have been theirs for generations. There is no fear of revolution occurring in the rear of their armies. Germany, on the other hand, is today more disunited than was at first thought and less prepared in all ways for a long struggle than it ever has been.

In such circumstances it would indeed be criminal were the Allied military authorities to sacrifice thousands of human lives merely for spectacular successes, since they are convinced that victory is theirs whatever happens.

Need Seen to Co-ordinate Juvenile Justice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—Juvenile criminal justice in the United States today is a "chaotic mass of unplanned and unrelated makeshifts" and must be replaced by a rounded and co-ordinated system if the Nation is to protect society and rehabilitate the criminal, according to Judge Joseph N. Ulman of the Maryland Supreme Court and formerly chairman of the Committee on Prison Labor of the National Industrial Recovery Board.

In an address at the final session of the sixty-ninth annual congress of the American Prison Association at the New Yorker Hotel here last night, Judge Ulman said that in many cases the young offender is forced into a lifetime of crime through poor handling instead of being set right in relation to society.

Speaking as a member of the Committee on Criminal Justice of the American Law Institute, which is making a two-year investigation of youth-crime in the United States, Judge Ulman outlined a program designed to improve the handling of juvenile delinquents.

For Protecting Society

"The primary business of the criminal law is not to punish the criminal, but to protect society against him and his kind," he said, "and we believe that the best of all ways to do this is to rid him of his criminal impulses and habits if this can possibly be done.

"We have seen that punishment as the mainspring of social action does not work. Instead, we emphasize training and treatment based on the individual needs, peculiarities and potentialities of each individual prisoner."

Judge Ulman said the work of the American Law Institute Committee had convinced it of the need for speedy trials and for the necessity of protecting all accused, but unconvicted, youths from debasing conditions of imprisonment that bring moral and physical corruption.

He urged, in addition, that judges be deprived of the power to sentence; that this be turned over to a competent board that can study each individual case carefully, and that legal procedure be simplified to remove the possibility of "a gladiatorial contest between lawyers."

Indorses Club Idea

Alexander Paterson, Commissioner of Prisons for England and Wales, another speaker, held that "the greatest instrument for the prevention of adolescent crime is the club, brigade or troop that gives him a leader and an ideal to point the way and a bunch of companions to follow with him."

Mr. Paterson said that in Britain each offender is faced as a separate and distinct individual and is not drilled into a type, but led to develop his individuality in a social and co-operative direction.

"It would be of great advantage to our English housemasters if some of them were given the chance to spend a year in an American reformatory, and we should be happy to receive a similar number of your Americans as housemasters in our Borstal institutions," he added.

Mr. Paterson said that, when a youth is brought before a judge in Britain, the latter may assign him to a probation officer for three years, instructing the youth to live in a hostel, where he lives a normal life, but is removed from unfavorable home conditions, or sending him to a Borstal institution, where he receives special attention and training.

Affiliated with the Prison Association and holding programs at the same time were the Wardens' Association, the Chaplains' Association, the National Prisoners' Aid Association, the American Parole Association, the National Probation Association, the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies and the National Jail Association.

Athens' Economic Betterment Seen in Attica Irrigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The construction of large-scale irrigation works in the Plain of Attica, north of Athens, at the foot of Mount Parnes, is considered here to hold great possibilities for the economic development of the Greek capital. The initial project prepared by the engineers has been approved by Signor Paliaro, Director of dams at the Italian Public Works Ministry, who had been called in as consulting engineer.

Koukounaounais, the region affected by the project consists of an area of 6,000 stremmas (about 1,240 acres) of good cultivable land, of which only a small section is now under irrigation. The area is earmarked as being excellent for the raising of quality vegetables. The few small water sources, which were used formerly by the peasants for irrigation, were years ago diverted into the Hydrian aqueduct to add to the water supply of the Capital. To irrigate their parched fields peasants were obliged to buy water at 2.50 drachmas (a drachma is worth about 2.2 cents) to the cubic meter. The new works when they are completed will enable water to be obtained at 1.50 drs. a cubic meter.

A dam of compressed earth is being built at the point where the river Kiphisos cuts the road from Kiphissia to Varibombi. It is to be 300 meters long and 25 meters wide at the base. The width at the top is to be nine meters, which has to serve as a road linking Kiphissia to Varibombi, and is to replace the actual road which is to be covered by an artificial lake.

The execution of the project is expected to cover a period of two years. The tunnel, 4.60 meters in diameter and 470 meters long is to be built first. Its capacity of feeding water is to be 200 cubic meters per second.

The artificial lake is expected to hold a water supply amounting to 2,750,000 cubic meters. The outlay is estimated at about $3,000,000. A million dollars of this is to be provided by the State budget and the rest by the Bank of Agriculture and the Community of the Attica Plain which is expected to benefit directly through the project.

The Phassideri dam, as it has been known, is to be renamed "John Metaxas," in honor of the Greek Dictator. The conclusion of the project is expected to bring about a large increase in orchard and kitchen market produce, and to replenish with an abundance of cheap and wholesome edibles the erstwhile rather meager table of the Athenian peasant.

The peasants of Koukounaounais have up to now hardly managed to eke out a pittance from their sun-parched fields. The aggregate amount of crops they have been able to harvest annually does not exceed $70,000. The conclusion of the present irrigation plans is expected to increase their total earnings to $600,000 annually, in addition to providing permanent employment for 1,000 persons.

Neutrality Little Changed

(Continued from Page 1)

newed his attack on sale of "offensive" arms to belligerents.

Senate is Unresponsive

The United States should sell no arms, Mr. Hoover declared, that might be used to kill civilians. He would permit sale of pursuit airplanes but not bombers and anti-aircraft guns but not trench mortars. This is the same thesis as that of Colonel Lindbergh, but it has fallen on barren ground in the Senate.

Nevertheless, without the radio debate the Senate argument would have possessed a certain air of unreality. Senators with rare exceptions have restrained themselves from personalities in a discussion which they realized transcended party lines. But in so doing they have also tended to generalize and theorize. Again and again the radio talks off the floor have been more pertinent and specific than the Senate debate, and have brought the controversy down to brass tacks.

The Brown address was one of six during the day, and proceeded simultaneously with Administration negotiations with opponents looking to an agreement to limit debate next week. Opposition Senators met today to discuss the proposal.

House Influences Senate

The situation in the House has affected the Senate debate. Administration whips assert they have a sure majority of 15 or 20 there, which may increase to 30 or 40 from doubtful members or Republican switches. But as many as 100 members are "doubtful" it is believed, and it is to them as much as anybody that Senators are addressing themselves. The Senate meanwhile has been perfecting important amendments almost independently of the daily speeches. Out of this has come the decision to drop the 90-day credit provision, and to alter the drastic shipping provisions in favor of American ships.

The Brown speech and that of veteran isolationist Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California were the highlights of Friday's session. Both were forthright and hardhitting. Attacking Colonel Lindbergh, the Michigan Senator, whose State lies contiguous to Canada declared:

"His remarks were most unfortunate in that they tend to arouse ill feeling between two nations that for over a century have dwelt side by side in peace and given as fine an example of international good will as the world's history affords.

Did Not Speak for America

"Finally, I condemn his remarks because they lend encouragement to the spirit of nationalistic imperialism that has cursed the world for centuries and which is the potent poison that has killed peace. I would have the world know that he did not speak for America."

The Hoover speech added new flames to the controversy because the former President reverted to the same thesis of "defensive arms" advanced by Colonel Lindberg though without the commentary concerning Canada which has proved so distasteful to British and Canadian citizens.

Mr. Hoover clarified earlier details of his plan to distinguish between defensive and offensive arms and urged prohibition of sale of submarines, poison gas, and bombing planes, as in the latter category.

Taking notice of earlier attacks on his plan as impractical in the Senate he said he did not pretend to offer a final classification of all types of arms. But he did single out bombing planes and poison gas as definitely weapons of attack, specially used against civilians. The compromise which he offered between outright repeal and retention of the arms embargo would safeguard America from the charge of unneutrality, he said, adding that so far as he personally was concerned, his sympathies were with the Allies.

Friday's Senate debate, besides bringing addresses by Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois, Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, and Senator W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey, also brought an exchange between Senators Barkley and Borah. Senator Barkley twitted Senator Borah on his alleged prophecy at the celebrated White House conference July 18 that there would be no war. Senator Borah demanded that the full record of the conference be published.

"My remark," he declared, "resulted from a statement by the President. I think, if all the facts were known, that one prophet was as well off as the other."

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ORLANDO, FLA., Cheney Court Apartments —2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; everything furnished; $50.00 per month including gas and electricity. For information address Man'g 63-1

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Near Harvard Sq.—Duplex, 3 rms., kitchenette and bath; heated; small fireplace; private garden. Apply 10 Farwell Place, 9 a. m.-5 p. m.

AUTO PARK

PARKING MASS. STATION AUTO PARK 25c All Day Rear of Fenway Theatre, Boston

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, half mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade. 431 Amsterdam Av (80th). N. Y. C. TR. 7-8195.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions. IDA GORDON 18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOOD PRODUCTS

GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by MRS. M. L. BURGESS, 43 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFUL, unique, full-sized petal design, crocheted bedspread. Waltham 4277-W between 4 and 9 p. m. G. VALENTE, 55 Nathan Road, Waltham, Mass.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, typist, office routine, $12.00 to start; state age, experience. Write Box F-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, young, experienced in managing servants, daily marketing, keeping accounts, household sewing and mending; ability to upholster desirable; able to drive a car; Florida and Long Island residence. Write Box G-20, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SALESGIRL with high-class following exclusive gown shop. F-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMES TO SHARE

ACCOMMODATIONS for 4 guests; charming and exclusive home. Altamonte Springs, Fla. M. HUTCHINS, 323 Kenilworth Avenue, Kenilworth, Ill.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 156 Babcock St.—Quiet, homelike, for rest and study; sunny rooms; experienced and loving care if needed; good transportation. Longwood 9794.

LANCHESTER REST HOME, 61 Sewall Ave., near Coolidge Corner, Brookline, Mass.—Very harmonious. Longwood 9168.

MIAMI, FLA.—Home for rest, study, attention if desired; meals optional. 1934 N. W. 35th St. Phone 3-4047. MRS. MARY G. MARTIN.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I.; Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LEXINGTON—Exceptional location; 9 rooms, 2 baths, monel kitchen, oil heat, house insulated; garage 3 cars; nice gardens; and many other personal appointments. H. A. STEEVES, 11 Grassland St., Lexington, Mass. Tel. 1283.

POINT OF PINES, MASS. — To settle estate, 10-rm. house facing ocean; large closed-in piazza, fireplace, double garage; suitable for private home or rest home; 4-rm. cottage in rear, rented year round. Tel. weekdays Revere 0325, nights and Sundays Arlington 1487-W. 59 Lynnway, Point of Pines, Revere, Mass.

WELLESLEY FARMS, MASS.—Attractive 10-room house, 3 bathrooms, 3 fireplaces, 2-car garage; 1 acre well laid out in gardens, grounds and house in excellent condition. Call Wellesley 0342 or write W. J. B., 131 Glen Road.

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CHARMING COUNTRY HOME completely furnished; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; vicinity Winter Park, Fla. M. HUTCHINS, 323 Kenilworth Ave., Kenilworth, Ill.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Fair Price for Your Diamonds and Jewelry **M. MILAN** 387 Washington Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE, $3

COLONIAL MATTRESS, 606 Dudley St., Boston INNERSPRINGS MADE HIGH 2122

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

MUSIC

MUSIC composed, arranged to lyrics, etc. PIANO and VOCAL INSTRUCTION. All grades. HOLLANDER, 46 W. 83rd, N. Y. C. TRA. 4-4243.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Estate Jewels Appraised S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

WINTER home, delightful home for Christian Scientists; rooms, private baths; breakfasts; also small apt. The Bonnie Wee Cottage, Aiken, S. C.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. Insect-control specialists for 26 years, offers free inspection of your home and detailed report; 10 suburban branch offices. Executive office, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C. LO. 5-6600.

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands; perfect; reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE 1352 6th Ave. (45th). New York.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6768 or Centre Newton 3074.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

EXPERIENCED property manager seeks additional business. EDWIN MOLLER, 27 Emery St., Medford Hillside, Mass. Mystic 3242W.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Asp. 1504 555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SELLING positions open in New England territory for cultured ladies to sell direct to better homes, a high quality line of children's garments with patented features; generous commissions. Write MRS. WASHBURN, 838 Little Bldg., Boston.

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BOSTON—26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms, overlooking park; rates, including meals, $11, $12, $15 and $16 weekly. Mr. Alphin. Kenmore 1574.

COOLIDGE CORNER, Brookline, Mass.—Room and board in private family; quiet surroundings. S. 2, 38 Webster St. Ph. Asp. 3909.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractive single room; newly furnished; screened porch; overlooking Fenway, near The Mother Church. Call evenings or Sunday, KEN. 6192.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Suite 2—Large room, fireplace, private bath; also front rm. fireplace; hot and cold water. Circle 8240.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Large sunny room, street floor; butler's pantry, glass porch, also smaller room. Com. 9323.

BOSTON-BROOKLINE — Monitor-advertised rooms, the better class. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

BOSTON, 80 Gainsboro Street, Suite 3—Large front room, living-room type; near The Mother Church; free parking. Com. 5865.

BOSTON, 505 Beacon St.—Newly renovated double and single room, adjoining bath; permanent and transient. Com. 8976.

BOSTON—Large, pleasant room in a home of refinement at 58 Fenway. Tel. Kenmore 7143.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 10 Claflin Rd.—Exceptionally well-furnished room $5; private family, home atmosphere; 2 min. Beacon St.; privileges. Bea. 0350.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large well furn. room in private family; no other roomers; garage; gentleman preferred; refs. exchanged. Lon. 7694.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single room, cross ventilation, running water, warm, quiet, 2d floor; conv. Coolidge Cor. M. Baldwin. LONg. 9034.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, sunny room at 123 Walnut St.; 3 minutes to bus line; $3.50 week; privileges. Longwood 8607.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apt. house; convenient to cars; home privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 6607.

NEWTON, MASS.—1 or 2-rooms to business couple; light, tel., kitchen privilege. Call Newton North 6752 before 10 a. m.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th St., Broadway (Apt. 12A)—Beautiful studio; double; running water. Call after 6 p. m. Schuyler 4-9329.

N. Y. C., 220 E. 87th Street—Small room in private apartment, $4.00; near subway; gentleman preferred. SEMKEN.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Nicely furnished rooms, private home; a few steps from the Christian Science church. Box 442.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two large adjoining rooms; southern exposure; fine location, within walking distance downtown. Dupont 6313.

SANATORIUMS

— TENACRE FOUNDATION —

A Sanatorium, offering proper nursing care and suitable environment for those seeking healing through Christian Science treatment. ALSO—Specially equipped (and authorized by the state) to care for mental cases receiving Christian Science treatment. TENACRE FOUNDATION, PRINCETON, N. J. Reorganized June, 1939

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN, middle aged, refined, educated, traveled extensively, desires position gentleman's companion, housekeeper; cook if necessary; references; anywhere. FREDERIC J. OZAB, 58 Mountain Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

INTELLIGENT, capable, 30, former superintendent pipe line and general oil field construction, maintenance, desires position; go anywhere. Box M-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MACHINE shop apprentice, Drexel student, some experience, D-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman as housekeeper, companion, care of children; can sew, drive car; references. LAURA H. BAILEY, 91 Huntington Road, Stratford, Conn. 7-1166.

EXCELLENT cook (colored) with first-class references desires position, general housework or care of children. Phone Kenmore 3092.

EXPERIENCED Finnish chambermaid, good sewer or laundress, wishes position. Write Box H-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

INTELLIGENT young woman, good cook, dependable, experienced child's nurse, seeks employment in small organization or private family; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone STerling 3-2097, Bklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS and TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE Singing Speaking PRIVATE OR CLASS INSTRUCTION Further information on request. 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-7910

CHILDREN individually taught in their homes by patient, experienced educator devoted to her work; references. Write Box D-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CHILDREN individually taught in their homes by patient, experienced educator devoted to her work; references. Plaza 3-8841, N. Y. C.

ENGLISH for adults; Grammar, Pronunciation, Vocabulary Building, Letter Writing; experienced teacher; near Copley Square. Commonwealth 2853 for interview (Boston).

PIANO INSTRUCTION for children and adults and VOCAL COACHING. Interesting modern method, including keyboard harmony and musical appreciation. CLARA CHICHESTER, 125 E. 39th St., N. Y. C.; tel. MU. 5-1261.

PIANO INSTRUCTION given by Ethel Alexander (Pupil of Josef Lhevinne) Studio 39 W. 54th St., N. Y. C. CI. 6-3255

Voice Teacher-Coach. Correct vocal production. Successful singer-teacher. Pupil famous masters. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, 257 W. 86th Street, N. Y. C. SU. 7-6625

WANTED—PUPILS who desire to inspire people through the spoken word. Class lessons every Thursday evening 8:15 to 10:15. Also afternoon reading class and private lessons. Studio 718, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. For appointment telephone UNiversity 4-5790. M. SUZANNE MACKAY, SPEECH AND DRAMA SPECIALIST

TO LET—FURNISHED

MIAMI, FLA.—Home newly decorated and newly furnished; 4 bedrooms, large screened porch; garage; solar water heater; $600 from Nov. 15 to May 1st. A. T. ENGEBRETSON, 2395 N. W. 31st Street.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD-Silver-Platinum — Top Prices; references—any bank or dentist anywhere. The J. M. Ney Company, 13 Elm St., Hartford, Conn.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503 9-10 A. M.—6-7 P. M. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kaufman's, INC.

Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs of the better kind at prices no higher SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*

CONVENIENTLY LOCATED CASH AND CARRY BRANCH OFFICES Prompt Delivery Service PHONE 3-4216

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.

PRINTING—ENGRAVING OFFICE FURNITURE

2014 FIRST AVENUE

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY

LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

INSURANCE

Endowments Annuities Educational Trusts MABEL V. CHEATHAM New York Life Insurance Co. 637 First Nat. Bank Bldg. Tel. 4-2441

MOBILE

Serve a delicious meal with Libby's Canned Meats

GREER'S GOT IT

All Over Town

White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE

PHONE DEX. 1377

Gayfer's

MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Style—Quality—Price

MILK and CREAM Grade A Raw Phone BELMONT 349

Weston's Dairy Farm R. F. D. 1, Box 15 Theodore, Ala.

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Results, Not Excuses"

ACME ROOFING CO. Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

Lane-Mathews In Capitol Clothing Store Ladies' Shoes and Hose Men's Shoes 11 COURT SQUARE C-417

ALABAMA'S LARGEST **HILL'S** FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

PICKWICK Cafe

Famous for Good Food

Year Round Air Conditioned

25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

(Continued)

Visit **Sears** New Dexter Avenue Store

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. 115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

Visit Our Camera Department

"The largest assortment of Candid Cameras, Movie Cameras, Films and Accessories in the South."

15 Commerce St. Ph. C-207 **Schaeffer's** JEWELER

Prompt attention given all mail orders.

MODERN Beauty Salon

CECILE EAVENSON 110 Church Street

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste th Difference in OLEANDER ICE CREAM

Retail Stores in SARASOTA FORT MYERS ST. PETERSBURG 6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc. 2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd. Vegetables—Groceries Meats and Bakery Goods

DODGE and PLYMOUTH

Specializing in Service at Moderate Prices

TUTAN MOTORS 216 MINORCA AVE., CORAL GABLES, FLA. PHONE 4-7611

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329 **Daytona Sheet Metal Works** ROOFING—HEATING OIL BURNERS PAINTS and VARNISHES NORGE REFRIGERATORS 116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

FORT LAUDERDALE

Modern Shoe Rebuilders QUALITY SERVICE 322 South Andrews Avenue

BARLITT'S MARKET *Complete Line of Foods* INCLUDING Borden Chateau Cheese 815 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 44

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10-3 p. m. daily except Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOME OWNED **SETZER'S STORES** GROCERIES MEATS FISH and POULTRY *"The Best of Everything to Eat"* *Ten Stores—One Near You*

New York Laundry Inc. Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts. FAMILY WASHING

Boulevard Plee-Zing Food Store Fancy Groceries and Meats Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park Hershell and Melrose Tel. 2-1133, 1134

Independent Laundry CASH AND CARRY PRICES Downtown Office 23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers LAURA & ADAMS *The QUALITY STORE* Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China LAURA and ADAMS STREETS TEL. 5-7100

EAT AT **Southern Cafeteria** *Air Conditioned Economical* 216-18 W. Adams Street

FIRESTONE Auto Supply and Service Stores Batteries—Spark Plugs Brake Lining—Auto Supplies Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIME-TESTED
RIPOLIN
JAPALAC
ENDURANCE
SPEEDWALL
GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
55 N. W. 1 St. Phone 3-5769

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1905 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Flamingo Furniture Shop
"FINE FURNITURE MADE FINER"
Specialists in Restoration of Antiques
Draperies, Slip-Covers, Upholstering
Guaranteed Sunfast Materials
3247 Charles Ave. Coconut Grove, Fla.
Phone 4-4850

MARY'S HAT SHOP
NEW FALL MODELS
have arrived in latest shades
We specialize in
REMODELING
161 S. E. FIRST STREET

Englander-Elliott Inc.
"The House of Beautiful Furniture"
Moderately Priced
839 WEST FLAGLER STREET
PHONE 3-8800

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Furniture
Modern Tropical Colonial
SHULL FURNITURE CO.
Used Furniture Accepted
as Part Payment
763 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

RAY'S GIFT SHOP
225 EAST FLAGLER STREET
Ponce De Leon Hotel Bldg.
MIAMI, FLORIDA
Member Miami Chamber of Commerce
FLORIDA SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS—We Ship
Miami's Oldest Gift Shop

Permanent Waves Like Natural Curly Hair

Miss Billee's
BEAUTE SHOPPE
Service and Quality Unexcelled
139 S. E. First St., Miami, Fla.
AIR CONDITIONED
Expert Operators Phone 21686

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

"Miami's First Exclusive Paint Store"
TINGLE PAINT CO.
PHONE 2-5012
49 S.W. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

MRS. ROBT. POLLARD
now operating
LATCH STRING INN
Luncheons — Dinners
BISCAYNE BOUL. at 19TH ST.

CUMING'S
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTING, BEAD STRINGING, ENGRAVING, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WATCH STRAPS AND BRACELETS
MODERATELY PRICED
ATTRACTIVE CHRISTMAS CARDS
108 S. E. First St. Phone 3-4921
Sixteen years in Miami

Skagseth Stationery Co.
72 N. E. FIRST ST.
Also 1452 Washington Avenue
MIAMI BEACH

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Phone 3526 Stoves
TURNER'S
140 West Central Avenue
Furniture and Heaters of all lines

While in Orlando *see*
Our New Store
PURCELL COMPANY
Clothing — Furniture
We clothe the family—we furnish the home
COR. CHURCH AND HUGHEY

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

INTERIORS
Josephine Link
Interior Decorator and Designer
Phone 8654
108 N. Main St. Orlando, Fla.

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Choice Meats—Groceries
Fresh Fruits—Vegetables
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

HOLLAND CAFETERIA
"Famous for Good Food"
BRADENTON
SARASOTA—At Five Points

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
High Class Shoe Repairs and Polishes
201
E. Lafayette St.
Across from Knight & Wall
C. S. UNGER, Mgr

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
801-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any home

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream. All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE
TEL. 4511 ESTABLISHED 1923
Use the sun heat for your comfort and convenience
Solar Water Heater Co.
Original Builders of Solars in Florida
Circular on Request
John F. Lanier, Manager — 111 Lakeview Ave., West Palm Beach Fla.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE. TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler-Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 3569
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — **May's** — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

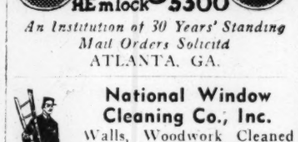
National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.
Walls, Woodwork Cleaned
Floors Waxed
We carry workman's compensation
Call Jackson 2100
6½ Broad St., N. W.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

If your car requires
ETHEL GAS—
Save 40c on 10 gallons by using "Air Chief Gas"—Guaranteed to equal any Ethyl Gas
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE., N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN


Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.,
ATLANTA, GA

SPECIAL NOTICE *to Our Friends:*
BYCK'S FINE SHOES
Now Located
221 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
in Norris Bldg.

Let Us Frame Your Picture

Wide selections to choose from
BINDER'S
117 PEACHTREE

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

KARSTEN-DENSON CO.
Italian Rye seed
Large choice bulbs.
All kinds of fertilizer
Phone 5411 510 Third St.

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

HOME SCIENCE BREAD
GILL'S BREAD

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
216 COTTON AVENUE

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
Phone 8161
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash — Thrifty—Rough Dry—Family Finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

CALL
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

European Local Classified

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND, DAVOS DORF.—To let in modern house well furnished four-roomed flats with every comfort, at once or later. Apply Frau Camen-Mathis

CHINA

SHANGHAI

ARTHUR PORTER
Insurance Underwriter
All classes of insurance transacted, such as Life, Annuities, Pension Bonds, Fire, Motor-Car, Marine All Risks, etc. I shall be happy to give you any information and assistance required, entirely without obligation.
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Daily Features Page

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Determined to Stay

Utica, N. Y.

The farmer and his family were animal lovers. Stray cats and other homeless little creatures were always provided with food and shelter. As a rule the strangers quickly found their way into the affections of the two little girls of the family and were accepted as permanent members of the household. If, however, the number became too large there was a protest from the patient housewife. Then homes must be found for some of the pets.

At one time, when such a condition existed, the lot fell upon a mother cat and her two rapidly growing kittens which occupied a soft bed in the wood house. A friend living more than a mile away had offered to give them a home. Sorrowfully the little girls said good-by to the pets and watched as they were carried away to their new home.

However, when the farmer went to the woodhouse early next morning, he found to his great astonishment the old bed occupied by a weary, bedraggled though triumphant mother cat painstakingly washing her two lively kittens. How the little mother had succeeded in conveying the two heavy babies more than a mile over a rough country road must ever remain a mystery. Two trips must of necessity have been made during the hours of the night.

Needless to say, she was allowed to remain in the home she loved. Over and over the little girls would ask, "Pussy, how did you do it?" But Puss, though looking very wise, kept her own counsel. Certain it was that love had found a way.

Little Chauncey

"Well, no—I wouldn't exactly say I was a Roosevelt man!"

In Lighter Vein

Modern Webster

"A bachelor is a man who never Mrs. anything."

Out of Harm's Way

"I see you're letting your little son drive the car."

"Yes, he is still too young to be trusted as a pedestrian."—Toledo Globe.

Hunt & Peck

"Can you type?"

"Yes, I use the Columbus system."

"What's that?"

"I discover a key, then land on it."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

The Height of Fashion

"You had a very fashionable audience at your recital, didn't you?"

"Yes," boasted the pianist, "at one time there was not a single person in the room who was listening."

Mr. Webster at Home

"Father."

"Yes, my son."

"What is a gardener?"

"A gardener is a man who raises a few things, my boy."

"And what is a farmer?"

"A man who raises a lot of things."

"What is a middleman?"

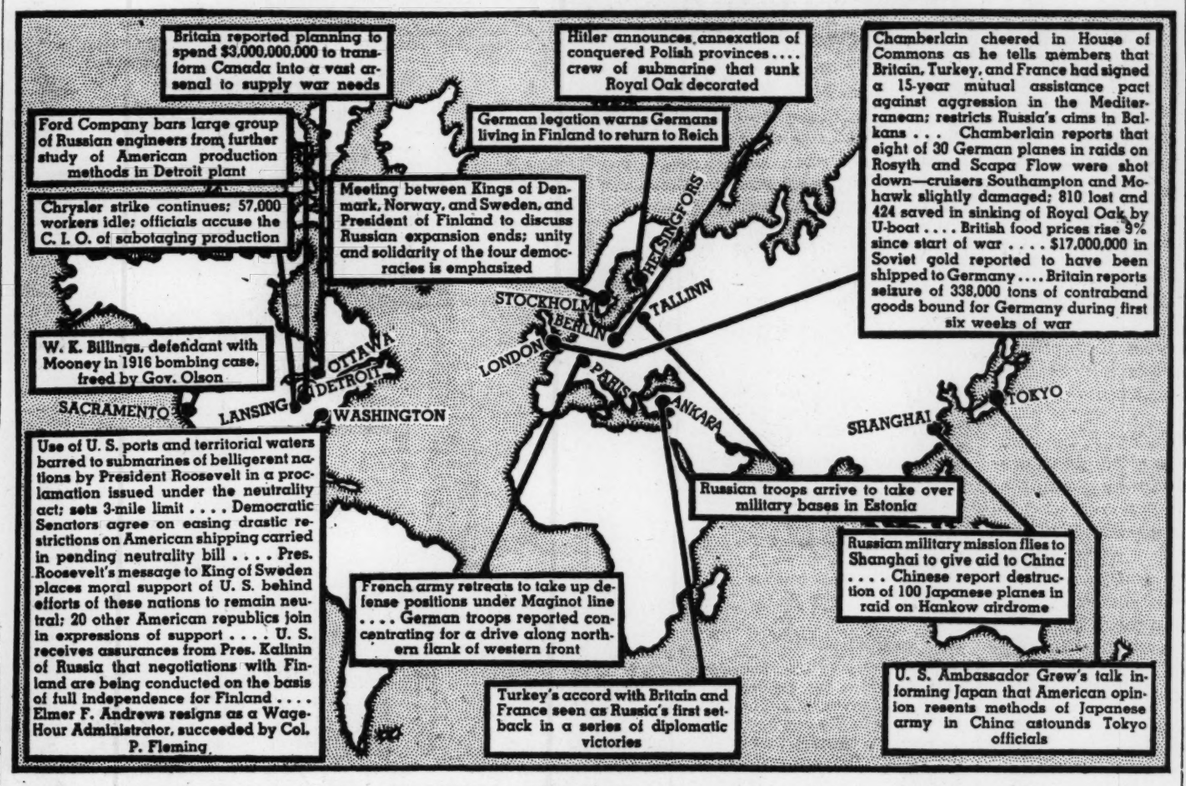
"He's a fellow who raises everything, my son."

The Minister Replies

There was the lady who told her minister one Sunday morning that "this sermon was not over my head," with that sweet emphasis on "this" which every parson knows so well. Meaning to ease the impeachment of "those" sermons, the estimable woman during the week asked the preacher if her remark had been out of place.

The reply of the minister was, "Not at all; only after church would not have been quite the time for me to say what was in my mind, but now I will. When the sermon is over your head, raise your head."—The Christian Register.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain reported planning to spend $3,000,000,000 to transform Canada into a vast arsenal to supply war needs
Hitler announces annexation of conquered Polish provinces.... crew of submarine that sunk Royal Oak decorated
Chamberlain cheered in House of Commons as he tells members that Britain, Turkey, and France had signed a 15-year mutual assistance pact against aggression in the Mediterranean; restricts Russia's aims in Balkans ... Chamberlain reports that eight of 30 German planes in raids on Rosyth and Scapa Flow were shot down—cruisers Southampton and Mohawk slightly damaged; 810 lost and 424 saved in sinking of Royal Oak by U-boat .... British food prices rise 9% since start of war .... $17,000,000 in Soviet gold reported to have been shipped to Germany .... Britain reports seizure of 338,000 tons of contraband goods bound for Germany during first six weeks of war
Ford Company bars large group of Russian engineers from further study of American production methods in Detroit plant
German legation warns Germans living in Finland to return to Reich
Chrysler strike continues; 57,000 workers idle; officials accuse the C. I. O. of sabotaging production
Meeting between Kings of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and President of Finland to discuss Russian expansion ends; unity and solidarity of the four democracies is emphasized
W. K. Billings, defendant with Mooney in 1916 bombing case, freed by Gov. Olson
Use of U. S. ports and territorial waters barred to submarines of belligerent nations by President Roosevelt in a proclamation issued under the neutrality act; sets 3-mile limit .... Democratic Senators agree on easing drastic restrictions on American shipping carried in pending neutrality bill .... Pres. Roosevelt's message to King of Sweden places moral support of U. S. behind efforts of these nations to remain neutral; 20 other American republics join in expressions of support .... U. S. receives assurances from Pres. Kalinin of Russia that negotiations with Finland are being conducted on the basis of full independence for Finland .... Elmer F. Andrews resigns as a Wage-Hour Administrator, succeeded by Col. P. Fleming
Russian troops arrive to take over military bases in Estonia
Russian military mission flies to Shanghai to give aid to China .... Chinese report destruction of 100 Japanese planes in raid on Hankow airdrome
French army retreats to take up defense positions under Maginot line .... German troops reported concentrating for a drive along northern flank of western front
Turkey's accord with Britain and France seen as Russia's first setback in a series of diplomatic victories
U. S. Ambassador Grew's talk informing Japan that American opinion resents methods of Japanese army in China astounds Tokyo officials
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Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The 'Treacle' Bible

This peculiar title is one popularly given to either the Coverdale Bible, published in 1535, or the Bishops' Bible, 1568, in that both versions set down in Jeremiah 8:22 the strange rendering: "There is no more triacle at Galaad"; where our familiar King James Version prefers: "Is there no balm in Gilead?"

The exact nature of the substance referred to in the original passage is a matter of some dispute, though it seems most probable that it was a sticky, resinous fluid which exuded from a tree known to the early Hebrews. It is not unusual to identify "balm of Gilead" with what is now called "Mecca balsam," described by a modern writer as an "orange-yellow treacly fluid" ("International Standard Bible Encyclopaedia": p. 381), a description which lends some support to the rendering which gave the "Treacle Bible" its name.

Daily Quotation

IT IS the mynd that maketh good or ill,
That maketh wretch or happie, rich or poore.

—SPENSER

Brevities

Montreal Star: "The open sky is the best sort of roof," declares a camping enthusiast. The trouble is that it leaks so badly.

Columbus Evening Dispatch: Most of the new cars are ready for inspection and to date we haven't heard any enterprising salesman claim his product has a bomb-proof roof.

Detroit News — A submerged sedan, pulled from a southern creek, was off like a shot when the owner got in and touched the starter. There are neater ways of refilling a battery, though.

Washington Post: "Will Hays, chief censor of the motion picture industry, demands that in future newspaper characters in pictures must be patterned after actual current prototypes." — Press report. And, Mr. Hays—please make 'em remove 14 of those 16 phones from the city editor's desk.

Olin Miller in Atlanta Journal: There are so many different kinds of postage stamps now we pasted a chewing-gum wrapper on an outgoing letter the other day and this morning received a reply from the addressee beginning, "Answering your special delivery letter forwarded by air mail. . . . "

Daily Anecdote

Neighbors All

One day Dr. Thomas H. Skinner approached a farmer for a contribution to foreign missions and received this answer: "No, I have enough to do to help my neighbors."

"Who are your neighbors?" asked Dr. Skinner.

"The people who join land with me," replied the farmer.

"I see," said the clergyman. "How far down does your land extend?"

"Oh, to the center of the earth, I suppose," was the answer.

"Very well," exclaimed Dr. Skinner. "Now the man who joins land with you on the other side of the globe is living in heathenism, and I want you to help send the Gospel to him."

He got the contribution.

Public Sentiment

Public sentiment is a battery which protects the city behind it, but sweeps with destruction all in the plain before it. It powerfully restrains men from doing wrong; but when they have done wrong, sets itself as powerfully against them.—H. W. Beecher.

Monitor Movie Guide

Dust Be My Destiny (Warner)—John Garfield in another freight-car riding story of a "nobody" against society, pursued for a crime he did not commit. Risking an eventual trial to prove his innocence, his wife—Priscilla Lane—brings about a happy ending. Alan Hale, Henry Armetta. — Adults and young people.

Hawaiian Nights (Universal)—Matty Malneck's orchestra "swinging sweetly" in Pacific moonlight—alternating with Hawaiian music and dancing. Unimportant story of rich father who objects to son's orchestra-leading ambitions—until the picture almost ends. Johnny Downs, Mary Carlisle, Constance Moore, Eddie Quillan, Etienne Girardot. —Adults and young people.

Hollywood Cavalcade (20th Century-Fox)—Nostalgic backward glance to the earlier days of the movies with their Keystone Cops, custard pies, Mack Sennett girls, Buster Keaton, Chester Conklin, and Ben Turpin. The story is about a director (acted by Don Ameche) and the career of a movie actress (Alice Faye). All done in Technicolor.—Adults and young people.

Nancy Drew and the Hidden Staircase (Warner)—The balance of thrills and comedy weighted slightly toward the former in this one of the amateur girl detective series, with dank underground passages and things like that. Frankie Thomas, John Litel.—Family.

They Shall Have Music (United Artists)—Jascha Heifetz making his movie debut and providing a rare opportunity to watch his fingers and bow at close range. The story is an obviously contrived one about the rescue of a music school from financial difficulties, pleasantly acted by juveniles and adults.—Joel McCrea, Gene Reynolds, Andrea Leeds, Walter Brennan, Porter Hall, Terry Kilburn.—Family.

Zenobia (United Artists) — Hal Roach takes an elephant, Oliver Hardy, Harry Langdon, Billie Burke, Alice Brady and Stepin Fetchit, and makes an entertaining mixture of their various types of comedy—with James Ellison and Jean Parker adding a touch of romance to the scene in Mississippi soon after Civil War days.—Family.

Above-Average Films

Family — "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweetheart," "Kentucky."

Adults and Young People—"Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Juarez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina," "Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat."

Adults Only — "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory," "Wuthering Heights," "Amphitryon."

Manly Manners

Odds and Ends

Behind a Closed Dam

Boulder Dam stores sufficient water to cover Ohio to a depth of one foot.

Continental Comparisons

North and South America combined are roughly four times the area of Europe.

A Talkative Nation

"Out of reacch of telephone" is virtually unheard of in the United States, with 19,100,000 instruments, or one for every seven persons.

A Verse for Today . . .

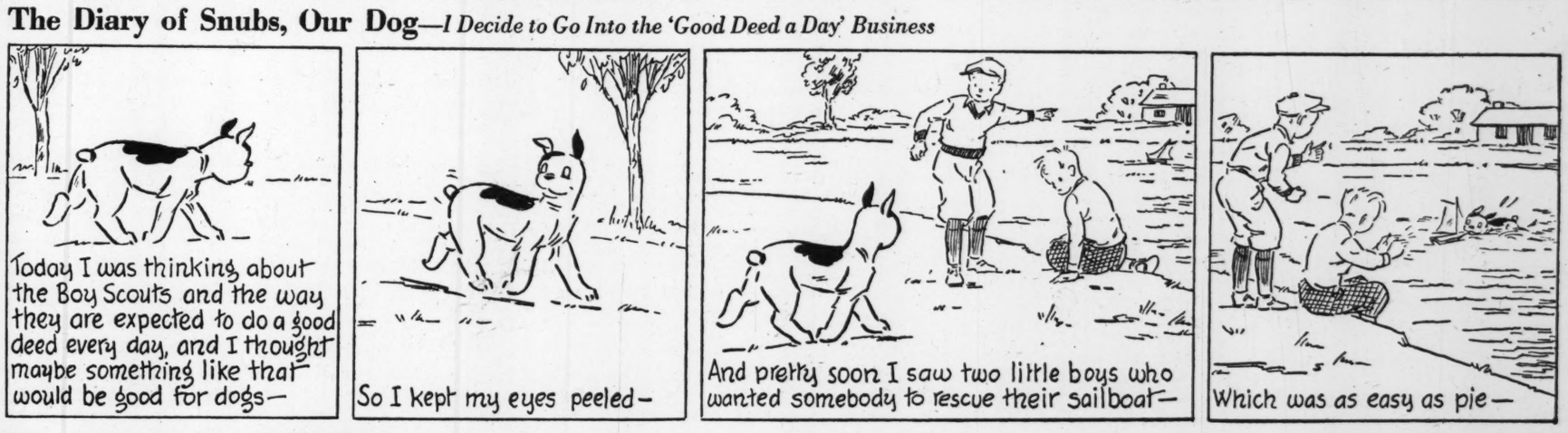
O man, greatly beloved, fear not: peace be unto thee, be strong, yea, be strong.—DAN. 10:19.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Combining Business and Pleasure*

By LE PELLEY

Hmm— OUR ORCHESTRA MAY BE FINISHED — BUT IT SOUNDS AS IF TUBBY ISN'T !
Is that THE HAPPY FARMER OR IS HIS MOTHER DUSTING THE PIANO ?
OH-H-TUBBY—
COME OUT ! WE HAVE A FOOTBALL GAME WITH THE GAS PIPE GANG !!
I BLOW THE WHISTLE
WELL — I'D PLAY — BUT I HAVE SOME SCALES TO MEMORIZE.....
PUNT FORMATION ! BUDDY BACK ! 16-44-29-72 — KEY OF F HAS ONE FLAT — SHIFT !
GRRR
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Decide to Go Into the 'Good Deed a Day' Business*


Today I was thinking about the Boy Scouts and the way they are expected to do a good deed every day, and I thought maybe something like that would be good for dogs—
So I kept my eyes peeled—
And pretty soon I saw two little boys who wanted somebody to rescue their sailboat—
Which was as easy as pie—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Game*

By THE HAGERS

SANDWICHES
"WHEN DO WE STOP FOR LUNCH?" I CRIED. THEN TOMMY CANVASBACK REPLIED,
"THAT'S ONE THING WE DON'T OFTEN DO. AT TIMES WE SKIP OUR DINNER, TOO.
AND THERE ARE STRETCHES IN OUR FLIGHT WHEN WE ARE FORCED TO FLY ALL NIGHT."
HE SEEMED RELIEVED AT MY REPLY, "IF YOU CAN DO IT, SO CAN I!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace Begins at Home

John's admonition, "Beloved, let us love one another," might well be the first line of defense for Christians seeking to defeat war. For many of the most warlike headlines spring not from the front-line trenches but from the battles of those who differ over ways of keeping out of war or of establishing a sound peace.

It would be wise to start with those things on which there is agreement and then, where we must agree to disagree, try to express at least as little hate as the soldiers at the front.

More plainly than ever before mankind regards war as an evil. Even those now engaged in it have taken up arms reluctantly, convinced that the alternatives are worse, or coerced by government. Recognition of this fact may put a check on hate and keep peaceful purposes alive.

The question whether to go to war is one for each nation—and so far as possible, each individual—to decide for himself. Under what conditions national ideals or interests are vitally involved is a question for cool judgment, not emotional backbiting.

Those who regard war as worse than any alternative are entitled to their view as well as those who feel that right is predominantly on one side and must be defended by force. Likewise those who stay out of war selfishly for fear or for profit do no more to remove the causes of war than those who go to war selfishly for fear or profit.

Real peace begins at home, in daily and hourly rejection of resentment and expression of love in school, or office, at work or play. Employing reason instead of force, kindliness instead of contention in everyday contacts will establish peace in individual thought and action. From there it is sure to spread to national relations.

What Is a Strike?

An odd sort of work stoppage exists in the Chrysler automobile plants in Detroit. Fifty-seven thousand men are idle in what company officials call a strike and what labor union officials assert is a lockout. The shutdown was preceded, it is fairly clear, by a "slowdown" strike on the part of certain key workers which reduced the assembly-line speed to a point which the company declared was unprofitable and hence caused it to suspend operations.

The point at issue in renewal of the annual contract between the corporation and the United Automobile Workers, which expired September 30, is evidently the determination of the rate at which the production line shall run in various plants. This is something which production officials insist must remain in their hands, though in this and some other industries there have been persistent complaints against the "speed-up" as a condition affecting the worker's well-being as directly as wages or hours of employment.

The situation in Detroit illustrates in one sense the vulnerability of highly mechanized assembly-line manufacturing methods to subtle and surreptitious types of worker resistance, since twenty or more men may be delayed because one man bungles his job. From the labor point of view, it underscores a necessity that working conditions shall be sufficiently congenial to keep virtually all workers satisfied. Or from the management point of view it emphasizes the importance of the employer's having control over hiring, rather than that the selection of his personnel shall be in the hands of a union agent.

The slow-down brought production to a standstill considerably ahead of the formalities of a strike vote which would sooner have brought the machinery of the Michigan Labor Mediation Board Act into operation. This statute was passed after the wave of sit-down strikes a few years ago which public opinion so plainly disapproved. It may be that the slow-down is not a first cousin to the sit-down. Speeding up monotonous, repetitious work to a point beyond reasonable worker endurance may be of vital consequence to the public interest. But it would seem that such a case could safely be submitted to public tribunals.

The tinkle of the scissors grinder's bell has been held welcome and indispensable by a New York magistrate. Many probably consider the dinner bell even more welcome and less dispensable.

Speaking of war taxes, certain official comm[illegible]qués are decidedly a tax on credulity.

All in the Family

After radio broadcasters had worked hard to establish a code which might save them from Federal censorship on their handling of war news and other controversial matter, the first dissenter from the code turns out to be Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President. He has withdrawn his chain of ten Texas stations from the National Association of Broadcasters because it interfered with his freedom of speech in expressing editorial opinion on a commercially-sponsored program.

Neville Miller, president of the association, says the code attempts to preserve freedom of speech by giving free time to balanced discussion of all sides of controversial subjects. President Roosevelt, through one of the White House secretaries, expressed approval of this effort of the broadcasters to keep their problems within the family. The present problem seems rather to be in the Presidential family.

Hugging the Bear

So many of the forecasts made by Adolf Hitler in his early writings have come to pass that it is interesting to consult his estimate then of developments which are taking place now. One such event is the announcement that Berlin will tighten its ties with Russia as one answer to the Anglo-French-Turkish pact.

This renewed activity recalls that Reichsführer Hitler, when he was writing "Mein Kampf," declared Russia could be no suitable ally for Germany and adduced these reasons:

> Considered purely militarily, in the event of a German-Russian war against Western Europe, which would probably, however, mean against the entire rest of the world, the relations would be simply catastrophic. The struggle would proceed not on Russian but on German soil, without Germany being able to get from Russia even the slightest effective support.

Situations are somewhat changed now. The Reichsführer's Westwall makes him possibly less concerned about what may happen to the industrial heart of Germany. But the opinion of outside experts tends to confirm his doubts in the economic sphere.

A tabulation by the United States Department of Commerce shows that German imports from Russia of such critically needed commodities as petroleum products and animal or vegetable oils and fats have fallen off in the last five years to less than a fourth of what they were. It may be that these and some other imports can be increased, but a great deal will depend upon what the Soviet Union wishes to give up. With its own huge mechanized army in motion, it obviously will not have a great surplus of gasoline and lubricants.

And can the German Reich expect military aid from its new friend on the north when Comrade Stalin is employing his army on his own missions?

Herr Hitler warned himself that Germany would find itself—even if by a "miracle" it escaped total destruction in a Russian alliance—"surrounded by great military states."

To that observation he added that such an alliance "would be the end of Germany." The past two months have seen the first half of this forecast confirmed.

Negro and Nation

Most pleas to help the Negro suggest aiding him for his own sake and for the welfare and advancement of his race. A broader plea, with wider and deeper implications, is to help him and his race in order to lift the standards of the whole country—of both races. Walter Livingston Wright, President of Lincoln University, pioneer Northern institution for Negro young men, calls on the country to provide opportunity on a broader basis.

"In the present day of hatred and strife we are anxious to have a united nation," he said in a recent address. "We would march in step, not regimented by a dictator, but in response to impelling ideals that come out of our past. As we move in step, in every line of ten walks one Negro. If he is out of step, it is a ragged march."

Thirteen million Negroes not only deserve tolerant helpfulness in improving their lot individually and as a race, he argues, but should receive it that they may make their contribution to the nation's solidarity through just relations between its racial elements. The United States could not exist half slave and half free. Nor can it exist in full strength and unity with a minority of 13,000,000 making less than the full contribution of which it is capable to American progress.

The Bookshelf

Problems of Aerial Warfare

Mr. J. M. Spaight's book, CAN AMERICA PREVENT FRIGHTFULNESS FROM THE AIR? (London: The Bodley Head. 2s. 6d.), written before the outbreak of war in Europe, has now been given an unwelcome and urgent topicality since President Roosevelt's appeals for the prohibition of the bombing of civilians from the air. Added to this is the fact that many of the author's forecasts, regarding the use of air power in a major war, have been and are being realized during the course of hostilities. Indeed, the tersely written and carefully collated information on the employment and efforts of aircraft in war, forms perhaps the most interesting and important part of this publication.

It is a small book, containing only seventy-one pages, and of these no more than four deal directly with the author's answer to the query posed in the title. The main argument of the book is that the method of frightfulness will certainly be used in the air; that the only hope of its being stopped lies in the attitude of America; and that America could and would stop it if it were willing to make a categorical assertion that inhumane methods of war would bring the United States into the conflict inevitably.

The author suggests that American opinion is ready for such a declaration: since a survey of the American Institute of Public Opinion has, he declares, shown that there is a majority belief that the United States will in the end be involved in a conflict. "There is, from first to last, nothing in the nature of a proposal for an entangling alliance, or for any European commitments for America in the suggestion which the writer ventures to make. It is merely a question of the utterance of a reminder to the dictators of the true character of the American people."

The question which the reader may perhaps ask himself now is whether the recklessness, already evidenced by Germany in its campaign, would not make an American warning, such as the author proposes, a definite European commitment. Furthermore, Mr. Spaight's own view is that Germany is more than likely to resort outright to what he terms "frightfulness" in an effort to obtain "lightning victory." It is, perhaps, unfair to criticize this part of the book too closely, since it was written before war broke out in the hope of assisting to avert that war; and the author's case was stronger when it seemed possible that Germany could, by a show of strength, be deterred from falling upon Poland.

For this reason, if for no other, it is in the documented information which this short book contains that the general interest lies. The author, regarded as one of Britain's most authoritative experts on aerial matters and a former Air Ministry civil servant, provides many illuminating facts regarding "legitimate" and "illegal" bombing, explaining when and how the line can be drawn between them, and listing tersely and clearly just what international laws apply to the air weapon.

On the effects of bombing, Mr. Spaight is equally illuminating. Most people realize nowadays what great personal damage can be done by the indiscriminate bombing of towns, but not many perhaps realize that in some cases a "military objective" is difficult to deal with adequately. The port of Barcelona endured more than 2,000 raids during the Spanish civil war, most of them "military objective" raids, and yet was never closed to shipping. It is such "disappointing" results—probable when a military objective is so large and complex as a port—that makes frightfulness seem worth while to those military commanders who need something to show for their efforts, and that quickly.

J. A. M.

A Maginot Line of Friendship

The Poet's Opportunity

If I had $35 in my purse at this moment I might be running for President next year; at least I should be on the road to fame. My morning mail bulges with opportunity. I am overwhelmed by the honors it implies. Part of it sends me soaring into the seventh heaven of a state of recognition, and part of it, it must be confessed, in the next instant swings me back to normal.

First out of the bulky envelopes tumbles a cordial invitation for me to join the ranks of the "Outstanding Women of the United States." Now, I have never before, to my knowledge, been called "outstanding." It does things to me. All I am requested to submit, in reply, along with my $10 registration fee, is a salmon-pink form, properly filled out, or in (I never am sure which), giving my full name and profession, the place and date of my birth (most important, of course, to my public), and (what may be even more important), my father's full name and my mother's maiden name. I can visualize instantly the throbbing, impatient herds of reporters, secretaries, credit managers, and sellers of unreliable stock, who will be rushing to look me up.

The only thing in this communication which gives me a moment's hesitation, in addition to the tee of $10, which is not readily available, is the request at the end of the circular invitation, to aid the editor "to make this volume properly inclusive . . . by suggesting the names of a few such women of your neighborhood." This, in my estimation, shows lack of judgment. How, in one suburban neighborhood, can there be "a few" persons qualifying for a list of "Outstanding Women in the United States"? Surely one from a district of five square miles is enough of such a species! I am fond of my friends, but would it be doing them a kindness to name them for something to which they have definitely not attained?

* * *

Two of the thick envelopes in my mail box have a broader appeal. They almost take my breath away with their joyous offers of quick success. They too are from publishers. "Your name," say the contents of the first, printed on stationery of social-note size, in fifth grade script as if to convey somehow the impression of hand-work—"Your name has been recommended to us as that of a poet of unusual promise." There's discernment! I have talked with several poetry editors in my life, and while they have been most polite, they have never seen that "unusual promise" which this editor noted in my lines, used as fillers in "The Cookie Jar Magazine." She actually confesses to a condition of mental disturbance. How else can I translate, "I am very anxious to consider your creative work"? Actually, I don't understand why she should be anxious about it, especially when I am not. It doesn't seem exactly complimentary, though the effect is somewhat mitigated by her accompanying card stating that I am "one of a special group of poets" with whose work she is familiar. She is doubtless the only person who is. Even my best friend has to be reminded that I once wrote a sonnet and that its title is "Leaves That Listen."

There's a great deal to consider, in this offer from Dante House. The editor is right when she says, at the head of one printed letter, "You will want to seize this opportunity," and when she asks, "Do you realize that the major problem of every poet is to build an audience for his literary work?" I readily murmur, "Yes! Yes! Almost as difficult as getting the poetry written." I'm not so sure about her question, "Do you know that many poets do not themselves realize the value of their work?" No, I can't agree to that. There's no such thing as a poet's disbelief in his own work. If he disbelieved in it he would never produce it. You don't bake a cake on the assumption that it will be no good, and then offer it to a guest because it is no good.

* * *

Regardless, however, of whether the editor is right or wrong on these minor points, she is offering me an opportunity, as she puts it, to "progress to the enviable position of being a publicly-talked-about author of one or more individual books." In fact, her letters tell me, so successful was last year's Dante House compilation that nearly every contributor received half a dozen invitations from "other publishers." She does not say what other publishers, or what sort of invitations. One is free to make one's own interpretation. There is mention of a royalty arrangement on copies sold, and knowing the general hunger for poetry on the part of the public, that is easily computed. Those of us who read poetry for pleasure rely largely on the public library. The rest of us read no verse in any form beyond the Shakespeare and Tennyson we had in school and the Soapsuds Washing Powder advertising in the subway train.

But what sends me back immediately, as I walk downtown, finishing the editor's communication, is her statement, "If you are well-read you have seen or own some of the books we have published. . . . If you read the literary pages of newspapers and periodicals, you have probably seen the poems of Dante House authors. . . ."

This is where my bubble bursts. I am not well-read, never before having heard of Dante House publications. I have never met, in person or in print, any of the talented Dante House poets. For one so ignorant what hope is there? Shall I enlighten the author concerning the fact that, in spite of my contributions to "The Cookie Jar Magazine," I am utterly ineligible, that she has overrated me in classifying me as an author of "unusual promise"? It seems the only honest thing left to do, though I feel it will be a hard blow to sustain when she learns that I am not fitted for "progress to the enviable position of . . ."

PEARL STRACHAN

North . . South . . East . . West

Along Mississippi Banks

By Frank L. Perrin

From a small city in Wisconsin, a former neighbor, who also is a newspaperman, rejoices that a "highway of leisure" is to be provided for touring motorists who are not in a hurry. Our friend, in a letter which appeared on this page yesterday, gives us a brief preview of the Mississippi River Scenic Highway. The writer of the letter and his brother, Harrison, were boys who grew up on the shores of Lake Pepin, which is formed by the widening of the great river along miles of the boundary between Minnesota and Wisconsin. Probably the first legend they learned was that of the Indian maiden and the tragic event which gave the name to beautiful Maiden Rock. There is no more beautiful setting, many will testify, than that so familiar to the Lowater brothers and thousands of other "boys" of the Badger State.

But Minnesota and Wisconsin have not monopolized the varied and abundant charms along the route from New Orleans to the Twin Cities. There is beauty everywhere in the region traversed. The route provides an almost unique departure from the routine of the tourist. Except along the eastern and western coasts in the United States, the broad highways and familiar routes of tourist travel are from east to west and west to east again. Now, from the Gulf of Mexico northward, or from Duluth and Superior, via St. Paul and Minneapolis southward, the unhurried explorer prepares to travel at his leisure.

There will be an abundant variety of scene and climate, whether in summer or winter. The South will charm the visitor with its warmth in winter and its verdant beauty always. The North country, in any season, will open new vistas to those strange to it.

* * *

A few days ago, it is recalled, an American engineer with vision proposed to harness the Mississippi River from Lake Pepin to the Gulf of Mexico by forcing it into a fabricated channel of stone and concrete. He proposed, by this method, to prevent recurring floods along the way by absorbing the waters from swollen tributary rivers such as the Mississippi and Ohio. The detailed plan contemplated the utilization of the embankments of this giant artificial channel as broad speedways for the transportation of grain and other freight by trucks, and for tourist vehicles. From a purely utilitarian viewpoint the project was attractive. But to the casual tourist the "highway of leisure" offers more than an opportunity to get somewhere in a hurry, only to take time out to tell about it.

It may be that more and more it is realized that we here in America need to become better acquainted with each other. We are in too great a hurry as we journey about. We are inclined to accept our own conclusions and deductions as final and, of course, as wise. It is not that we hope to justify our own opinions or change the opinions of others that we should seek the opportunity for friendly exchanges. We miss much, unless we are careful, by hurrying.

* * *

Someone has said that we appreciate and comprehend about one-third of what we hear, and about two-thirds of what we see. Seeing is believing, according to an ancient truism. Perhaps that explains why we all gain more from what we read in the newspapers and magazines than from the spoken word over the radio. Recently, in the White Mountains, we watched a friendly brown bear, seated comfortably aloft, as he manipulated a two-way bread line or trolley conveyor, continually drawing up the container in which food was placed, and thoughtfully returning the "empty" for more. No matter how graphically the process may be described, the picture cannot be as complete and convincing as the operation actually witnessed.

Our solicitous Wisconsin editor has, it is certain, no ulterior purpose or aim in exploiting the beauties of the Mississippi land route. His desire, like mine, is to encourage the sharing of them with those who might overlook them in following the beaten path. The area to which he invites you is one of historic interest. It was only yesterday, comparatively, that the region was reclaimed and its richness and beauty discovered.

For months, at least, American travelers will seek new routes and new scenes near home. The forbidding seas do not invite the tourist as in times of peace. More and more the call "See America First," will be heeded. There is much to see, much to be enjoyed, and much to be learned.

The Wide Horizon

Canada Recalls a Flight

By Charles E. Gratke

OTTAWA

Some very kind and some very caustic things are being said in Canada about the neutrality of Colonel Lindbergh.

On the kindly side there is the memory of a great flight by a great flier. There is a deep respect for the flier's wife and her manifest talent as an author.

But when Colonel Lindbergh delivered his recent broadcast—saying in effect that Canada had no business in the war because its belligerency endangers the United States—Canada echoed with the rejoinder: "'Listen, the Wind.'"

For if there is any one fact that stands out in Canada today it is that Canadians are not telling the United States what to do. Canada is vitally, poignantly, interested in the neutrality legislation which will determine how far resources south of the border will aid Canada and the Empire.

But private spokesmen are not offering advice to Washington. Public officials are discreetly innocent of expression that could be interpreted as an effort to influence Congress.

So when Colonel Lindbergh criticizes Canada for preferring the "crown of England to American independence," the Canadians hie to their thesauri and look up euphemisms for "impudence" and "bad taste."

* * *

In one sense, however, the flier's statements were not taken too seriously. His pronouncements were dismissed by an outstanding Canadian author as products of the American belief that prominence may make a jockey an authority on Shakespeare and that he who makes many typewriters is, thereby, an expert on peace and politics.

Yet, in another sense, Canada is concerned when Colonel Lindbergh says: "I do not believe this is a war for democracy. This is a war over the balance of power in Europe. . . ." For Canadians hope that such views do not represent the considered American concept of the issues involved.

Some newspapers, disturbed at Colonel Lindbergh's views of race and imperialism, are inclined to bracket him with that "fractional percentage of Americans who hope Germany will win the war." Others, more tolerantly, have hinted that the views in his broadcast may have been less his own that a recitation of the opinions of the professional isolationists.

* * *

But perhaps the most important element in the Lindbergh flight into politics is the comment which it evoked on the broad question of Canadian-U. S. relations.

These two nations, during the period since the World War, have come closer to understanding each other than at any time in their history. This understanding cannot run along a one-way street. It has required Americans to be more cognizant of Canada's social and minority problems. It has required Canadians to understand the limitations of United States foreign policy.

But the kind of talk which hints at United States' seizure of British possessions in the western hemisphere as a means of protecting Colonel Lindbergh's concept of "neutrality" is the sort of thing that is inclined to give unthinking increase to the very suspicions that recent years have allayed.

* * *

Canada, it is true, has not been slow to recognize the extent of "non-involvement" opinion in the United States. Across its own broad prairie provinces, Canada has been no stranger to the "keep out of war" sentiment. But the thing Canadians do not believe is that the aviator represents the gamut of American opinion. They don't quite believe that the average American feels—as Colonel Lindbergh implies—that it makes no difference who wins the war.

So caustic things are said, and kind things. And perhaps the kindest was the phrase of a Canadian publisher whose desk folder still contains the yellowing clipping of an enthusiastic editorial on Lindbergh. He said: "Fliers are usually at their best when flying."

Mirror of World Opinion

Schools and Democracy

Though a part of government and rooted deep in the esteem of the citizens who support the government, the schools are in a sense outside the government. While the schools are subject to control by government—mainly local and State government—the people of all political parties need always to understand that in a democracy the schools must be free to educate. Any time that the schools, including the colleges and universities, feel restraint on their freedom exerted by the political leaders in power or by any pressure group, the torch which the schools are expected to hold aloft to light the way of democracy is dimmed.—Paul V. McNutt in *School Life*.

Sentiment May Grow

In all probability, if we do not repeal the fictitious distinction of the "arms embargo" now we shall be facing a few months or even weeks hence such a growing sentiment for doing it that nothing could stop the change, in conditions then far more calculated to make it an act of anger and therefore of provocation.—*Des Moines* (Iowa) *Register*.

The Religion of Love

The Religion of Love, based on the Law of Love, should be substituted for all creeds and denominations and today's slave of God given a chance of becoming His active collaborator.—("Once a Grand Duke," by Alexander, Grand Duke of Russia. Cosmopolitan Book Corporation-Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., New York.)

Noblest Virtue of Man

Noblest virtue of man is honesty! And an honest trait extends further than having respect only for other people's possessions. Honor includes first truthfulness with ourselves and friendship for others.—*Hollywood* (Fla.) *Herald*.